Racist Indiana cops press frame-up of black youths

—See pages 7, 8

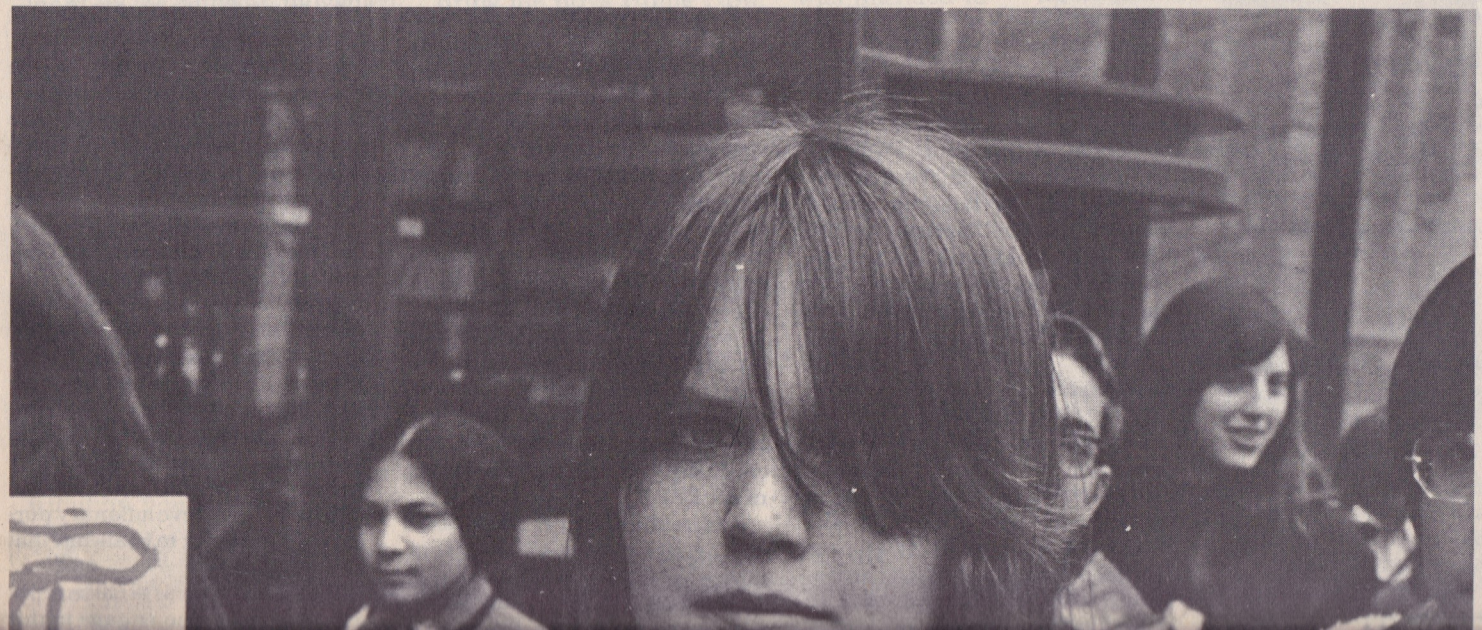
THE MILITANT

Published in the interests of the Working People

Vol. 32—No. 47 Friday, November 22, 1968 Price 15c

Nixon confirms it really was a bi-partisan game

—see page 7—



Cops driven off campus at S.F. State

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13—The tactical police squad marched onto the San Francisco State College campus today to arrest several black and brown strike leaders. (See story page 4.) The cops drew their guns on the crowd that sur-

Vol. 32—No. 47 Friday, November 22, 1968 Price 15c

—see page 7—

Cops driven off campus at S.F. State

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13—The tactical police squad marched onto the San Francisco State College campus today to arrest several black and brown strike leaders. (See story page 4.) The cops drew their guns on the crowd that surrounded them in front of the Black Student Union headquarters and threatened to shoot anyone that moved. The enraged students, 3,000 strong, drove the cops past the edge of the campus with a hail of rocks in a confrontation that lasted half an hour.

In other strike developments today, the faculty voted to suspend classes until the strike issues are settled. Late this afternoon, the administration announced that the school would be closed down indefinitely.

Heat still on socialist GI

p. 6

How the Mobe

one that moved. The enraged students, 3,000 strong, drove the cops past the edge of the campus with a hail of rocks in a confrontation that lasted half an hour.

In other strike developments today, the faculty voted to suspend classes until the strike issues are settled. Late this afternoon, the administration announced that the school would be closed down indefinitely.

Heat still on socialist GI p. 6

How the Mobe flopped out p. 7

Is the Saigon puppet really talking back? p. 10

GIs join Boston peace marchers p. 12

YOUNG SOCIALIST
25¢
February-March 1967
■ HOW SOCIALISTS SHOULD FIGHT AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR: ■ YSA ANSWERS SDSer ■
●Socialist Election Campaig
●Eyewitness Report Fr

Photo by Finer

PART OF A TREND. Participant in antiwar demonstration with copy of Young Socialist. Since that demonstration of a year ago, an increasing number of movement activists are becoming interested in socialist ideas as indicated by large number planning to attend Young Socialist convention in Chicago. See story page 12.

THE MILITANT

Editor: HARRY RING Business Manager: BEVERLY SCOTT

Published weekly by *The Militant Publishing Ass'n.*, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. Phone 533-6414. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. Subscription: domestic, $4 a year; foreign, $5.50. By first class mail: domestic and Canada $10.50; all other countries, $15.00. Air printed matter: domestic and Canada, $15.00; Latin America, $24.00; Europe, $28.00; Africa, Australia, Asia (including USSR), $33.00. Write for sealed air postage rates. Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent *The Militant's* views. These are expressed in editorials.

Vol. 32—No. 47 Friday, November 22, 1968

JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST YOUTH MOVEMENT

ATTEND THE YOUNG SOCIALIST NATIONAL CONVENTION

Panels with:

Revolutionary Youth Leaders from France, Germany, England, Latin America . . .

Antiwar and Socialist GIs

Discuss Their Experiences in the Army

The convention will chart the course for the young socialist movement for the coming year, discussing such developments as the international youth radicalization, the black liberation struggle, the antiwar movement, and the student movement in the U.S.

CHICAGO, NOV. 28-DEC. 1
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (CIRCLE CAMPUS)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
P.O. BOX 471 COOPER STATION
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003
212-989-7570

☐ I want to attend the convention. Please send me details on housing, transportation, etc.
☐ Enclosed is $1.00 for convention discussion bulletins.
☐ Please send more information.

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

City . . . . . State . . . . . Zip . . . . .

Militant on Cleaver's campaign

A criticism . . .

La Canada, Calif.

Though I am a supporter of Halstead and Boutelle, I would like to take issue with Jon Britton's critique of the Peace and Freedom Party's presidential candidate, Eldridge Cleaver (*The Militant*, Nov. 1).

I do not consider the Peace and Freedom Party a true alternative to the capitalist parties and agree with Britton's statements and criticisms of the other PFP candidates and of the party in general.

However, Britton's only criticisms of Cleaver are 1) his language ("profanity" and "pigs") and 2) his attitude toward his campaign ("Put-on").

The first is shocking material to read in *The Militant*. Voicing a slogan of "Black Control of Black Communities," it is shameful for a Marxist newspaper to criticize a man on the basis of the language he uses. The basic right of a people to control its own destiny implies with it the right to choose its own language, be it profane, Swahili or none at all. The right to express himself the way he wishes and in the language he and his audience best understand is Mr. Cleaver's and his alone.

Whatever his reasons, I would agree that Eldridge Cleaver's campaign has not been a serious one from an electoral viewpoint. However, *The Militant* neglects the major radicalizing effect of Mr. Cleaver's campaign. It ignores entirely his anticapitalist, prosocialist ("We're going to have to start talking about a Yankee it has attracted are the future members of such a movement, and the SWP should direct its efforts to their further radicalization and not to unconstructive criticism.

D. W.

. . . and a reply

New York, N.Y.

My basic criticism of Eldridge Cleaver's presidential campaign is not that he used profane language in his campaign speeches, but that he ran as the candidate of the Peace and Freedom Party, which, as D.W. says, is "not . . . a true alternative to the capitalist parties."

Far from having a "major radicalizing effect" on his following, Cleaver politically miseducated and misdirected them by the very act of running as a PFP candidate. Not to speak of the fact that Cleaver painted up the PFP as "revolutionary" when in fact it is reformist through and through.

It's true that Cleaver's speeches included anticapitalist, prosocialist comments. But this did not negate the *objective* role of Cleaver's campaign in helping to build a pseudoradical party which can be nothing but an obstacle to and diversion from the building of a genuine revolutionary socialist party. The net effect of Cleaver's radical "comments" was to help cover up the reformist character of the PFP.

I agree that Cleaver has a democratic right to use whatever language he thinks most effective in communicating his views. Within

Letters from our readers

This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.

not only in education around Cuba, but in circulating the invaluable works of Che and of Regis Debray.

3) The "nonsocialist" character of the Peace and Freedom Party. Firstly, untrue. Cleaver, in the course of his campaign and most of his writings, has espoused some form of Marxism (which he maintains must be decided by the people, not superimposed upon them by some "revolutionary" cadre), and the official platform has been one of a modified Marxism.

Which brings me to my major point. Sectarianism will destroy the Left far before George Corley Wallace has time to run us down with his car. We should learn an ancient Russian maxim, I think: the enemy of my enemy is my friend. We are all too quick to affirm our own revolutionary purity, and too quick to challenge that of others.

This leads one to a basic problem: Are those who engage in this

Panels with:

Revolutionary Youth Leaders from France, Germany, England, Latin America . . .

Antiwar and Socialist GIs

Discuss Their Experiences in the Army

The convention will chart the course for the young socialist movement for the coming year, discussing such developments as the international youth radicalization, the black liberation struggle, the antiwar movement, and the student movement in the U.S.

CHICAGO, NOV. 28-DEC. 1
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (CIRCLE CAMPUS)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
P.O. BOX 471 COOPER STATION
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003
212-989-7570

☐ I want to attend the convention. Please send me details on housing, transportation, etc.
☐ Enclosed is $1.00 for convention discussion bulletins.
☐ Please send more information.

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

City . . . . . State . . . . . Zip . . . . .

DON'T MISS THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF THE

Young Socialist

- Interview with a leader of the Puerto Rican Federation of University Students for Independence
- Article on the all-black Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement, an organization of black auto workers
- Interview with GI leaders of the Oct. 12 "GI and Vets March for Peace" in San Francisco
- Discussion of the "red university" concept
- Reprint of pioneer American socialist Eugene V. Debs' Canton, Ohio, speech on socialism and war

25 cents $2 per year (11 issues)

Young Socialist, Box 471, New York, N.Y. 10003

Meet Socialists in Your Area

(If you are interested in the ideas of socialism, you can meet socialists in your city at the following addresses.)

INDIANA: Bloomington: YSA, Russel Block, 207 East 2nd St., Bloomington 47401. 339-4640.

Evansville: YSA, Ronald Hicks, 1619

194 Jay Street, Albany 11210.

New York City: Militant Labor Forum, 873 Broadway (near 18th St.), N.Y. 10003. (212) 982-6051

cisms of Cleaver are 1) his language ("profanity" and "pigs") and 2) his attitude toward his campaign ("Put-on").

The first is shocking material to read in *The Militant*. Voicing a slogan of "Black Control of Black Communities," it is shameful for a Marxist newspaper to criticize a man on the basis of the language he uses. The basic right of a people to control its own destiny implies with it the right to choose its own language, be it profane, Swahili or none at all. The right to express himself the way he wishes and in the language he and his audience best understand is Mr. Cleaver's and his alone.

Whatever his reasons, I would agree that Eldridge Cleaver's campaign has not been a serious one from an electoral viewpoint. However, *The Militant* neglects the major radicalizing effect of Mr. Cleaver's campaign. It ignores entirely his anticapitalist, prosocialist ("We're going to have to start talking about a Yankee Doodle brand of socialism for America") and even pro-Marx comments ("The crying need for American today is for Karl Marx to be taken out of mothballs and looked at and read").

He has always condemned the capitalist parties for what they are. He has succeeded in bringing many young people away from capitalist politics and to seek a new, revolutionary alternative. My point is that these radical youth are the future SWP campaign supporters, as Britton himself points out.

While I do not find the PFP a stable base for a truly revolutionary movement, I think the people a true alternative to the capitalist parties."

Far from having a "major radicalizing effect" on his following, Cleaver politically miseducated and misdirected them by the very act of running as a PFP candidate. Not to speak of the fact that Cleaver painted up the PFP as "revolutionary" when in fact it is reformist through and through.

It's true that Cleaver's speeches included anticapitalist, prosocialist comments. But this did not negate the *objective* role of Cleaver's campaign in helping to build a pseudoradical party which can be nothing but an obstacle to and diversion from the building of a genuine revolutionary socialist party. The net effect of Cleaver's radical "comments" was to help cover up the reformist character of the PFP.

I agree that Cleaver has a democratic right to use whatever language he thinks most effective in communicating his views. Within that context, however, there is the question of whether or not his liberal use of obscenities and other Yippee-type communicative "innovations" are actually effective. But even this is a question of distinctly secondary importance compared to the negative *political* role of his election campaign.

Jon Britton

Pleased by affluence of Militant readers

Philadelphia, Pa.

I would like to comment that I am quite happy — and really still can't believe it — to know that some people who are rich enough to have $1,000 or more to give away will give it to *The Militant*, or to think that *Militant* readers even include those with $1,000 stashed away.

A. L.

not only in education around Cuba, but in circulating the invaluable works of Che and of Regis Debray.

3) The "nonsocialist" character of the Peace and Freedom Party. Firstly, untrue. Cleaver, in the course of his campaign and most of his writings, has espoused some form of Marxism (which he maintains must be decided by the people, not superimposed upon them by some "revolutionary" cadre), and the official platform has been one of a modified Marxism.

Which brings me to my major point. Sectarianism will destroy the Left far before George Corley Wallace has time to run us down with his car. We should learn an ancient Russian maxim, I think: the enemy of my enemy is my friend. We are all too quick to affirm our own revolutionary purity, and too quick to challenge that of others.

This leads one to a basic problem: Are those who engage in this petty "war of the alphabet" between the various groups — SWP, YSA, ISC, SP, and all the other organizations — in this thing for a satisfaction of their egos or to accomplish some change? If we wish to accomplish some change, we will have to learn to get together.

D. K.

There is, we understand, a pro-Cuban grouping within the Berkeley ISC. But the official, public position of the Independent Socialist Club is as reported in The Militant *of Oct. 18: Cuba is not a workers state and therefore should not be supported when under attack by an imperialist power.*

Profits, not maxims

New York, N.Y.

"Look, you guys are working to change social mores and goals, and when you do, we'll try to get hold of those goals — because we can make a buck doing it," phil-

Young Socialist

- Interview with a leader of the Puerto Rican Federation of University Students for Independence
- Article on the all-black Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement, an organization of black auto workers
- Interview with GI leaders of the Oct. 12 "GI and Vets March for Peace" in San Francisco
- Discussion of the "red university" concept
- Reprint of pioneer American socialist Eugene V. Debs' Canton, Ohio, speech on socialism and war

25 cents $2 per year (11 issues)

Young Socialist, Box 471, New York, N. Y. 10003

American today is for Karl Marx to be taken out of mothballs and looked at and read").

He has always condemned the capitalist parties for what they are. He has succeeded in bringing many young people away from capitalist politics and to seek a new, revolutionary alternative. My point is that these radical youth are the future SWP campaign supporters, as Britton himself points out.

While I do not find the PFP a stable base for a truly revolutionary movement, I think the people

vations" are actually effective. But even this is a question of distinctly secondary importance compared to the negative *political* role of his election campaign.

Jon Britton

Pleased by affluence of Militant readers

Philadelphia, Pa.

I would like to comment that I am quite happy — and really still can't believe it — to know that some people who are rich enough to have $1,000 or more to give away will give it to *The Militant*, or to think that *Militant* readers even include those with $1,000 stashed away.

A. L.

In defense of ISC

Berkeley, Calif.

I recently came across a copy of your Oct. 18 issue and saw in the "Letters from our readers" column a "dispute in print" between you and the Independent Socialist Club. Not being a socialist (for reasons I'll explain later), I feel that I can speak to that dispute.

1) The refusal to support Russia and China — a common fault of revolutionary people in this country. These countries are generally viewed as "the enemy," agents of repression and imperialism, agents of murder. In the eyes of most young revolutionary types, the U. S. and the USSR are different versions of the same thing.

2) The refusal to support the Cuban Revolution. A blatant untruth. The ISC, at least here in Berkeley, have been instrumental

nizations — in this thing for a satisfaction of their egos or to accomplish some change? If we wish to accomplish some change, we will have to learn to get together.

D. K.

There is, we understand, a pro-Cuban grouping within the Berkeley ISC. But the official, public position of the Independent Socialist Club is as reported in The Militant *of Oct. 18: Cuba is not a workers state and therefore should not be supported when under attack by an imperialist power.*

Profits, not maxims

New York, N. Y.

"Look, you guys are working to change social mores and goals, and when you do, we'll try to get hold of those goals — because we can make a buck doing it," philosophized Ted Doan, Dow Chemical president, in an interview with 20 student newspaper editors, the *Columbia Daily Spectator* recently reported.

Doan was quizzed about Dow's most notorious product, Napalm, by the not-very-sympathetic students. "I'm not a lover of war, but this is a fantastically useful strategic weapon. You know the people on that side of the world don't care about human beings the way we do here, and they'll risk those human wave assaults," Doan related, by way of explaining America's humanitarian use of Napalm on those unhumanitarian human waves.

One student asked him whether Dow would have been willing to produce poison gas for Hitler in 1936. "In 1936? With no war? Yes, I suppose so," was his reply, for, as *Spectator* explained, "he makes profit, not maxims, and what's good for dough is good for Dow."

R. G.

Meet Socialists in Your Area

(If you are interested in the ideas of socialism, you can meet socialists in your city at the following addresses.)

CALIFORNIA: Atascadero: YSA, Bill Blau, P. O. Box 1061, Atascadero.

Berkeley-Oakland: Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), 2519A Telegraph Ave., Berkeley 94704. (415) 849-1032.

Los Angeles: SWP and YSA, 1702 East Fourth St., L.A. 90033. (213) AN 9-4953.

Sacramento: Sacramento State College YSA, John Montgomery, West Bridge, #192. 1025 University Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95825.

San Diego: San Diego Labor Forum, P. O. Box 2221, San Diego 92112.

San Francisco: Militant Labor Forum and Pioneer Books, 2338 Market St., S. F. 94114. (415) 552-1266.

Santa Rosa: Young Socialist Alliance, Stefan Bosworth, 808 Spencer.

GEORGIA: Atlanta: YSA, 187 14th St.

ILLINOIS : Carbondale: YSA, Bill Moffet, 406 S. Washington.

Champaign-Urbana: YSA, P. O. Box 2099, Station A, Champaign, Ill. 61820.

Chicago: SWP, YSA and bookstore, 302 S. Canal St., Rm. 204, Chicago 60606. (312) 939-5044.

INDIANA: Bloomington: YSA, Russel Block, 207 East 2nd St., Bloomington 47401. 339-4640.

Evansville: YSA, Ronald Hicks, 1619 Franklin St., Evansville.

Indianapolis: Halstead-Boutelle Campaign, P. O. Box 654, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46206.

MARYLAND: Baltimore: YSA, Toby Rice, c/o Bram, 1518 Park Ave., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston: Militant Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307. (617) 876-5930.

MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor: Nan Byam, 921 S. Forest, Ann Arbor, 48104. Phone 761-0828.

Detroit: Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Ave., Detroit 48201. (313) TE 1-6135.

East Lansing: YSA, Ginny Osteen, 409 W. Holmes, 353-6170.

Ypsilanti: Ed Mattos, 913 Washtenaw #16, Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197. Phone 482-7348.

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis-St. Paul: SWP, YSA and Labor Bookstore, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240, Mpls. 55403. (612) FE 2-7781.

MISSOURI: St. Louis: Phone EV 9-2895, ask for Dick Clarke.

NEW JERSEY: Newark: YSA, c/o Walt and Andrea Brode, 425 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J., 17104, tel. 483-8513.

NEW YORK: Albany: YSA, Carol French, 194 Jay Street, Albany 11210.

New York City: Militant Labor Forum, 873 Broadway (near 18th St.), N. Y. 10003. (212) 982-6051.

OHIO: Cleveland: Eugene V. Debs Hall, 2nd floor west, 9801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44106. (216) 791-1669.

Kent: YSA, P. O. Box 116, Kent.

Yellow Springs: Antioch YSA, Michael Schreiber, Antioch Union, Yellow Springs 45387. 767-5511.

OREGON: Portland: c/o Tonie Porter, 5203 S. W. Pamona, Portland, 97219.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia: SWP and YSA, 686 N. Broad St., Phila. 19130. (215) CE 6 -6 998.

TEXAS: Austin: YSA, Charles Cairns, 1803 Enfield Ave., Austin.

Houston: YSA, David Shroyer, 1116 Columbus St., Houston 78703. (713) JA 9-2 236.

UTAH: Salt Lake City: Shem Richards, 957 E . First Ave., Salt Lake 84103. (801) 355-35 37.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: YSA, 3 Thomas Circle, N. W., 2nd floor, Washington, D. C., 20005. (202) 332-4635.

WASHINGTON: Seattle: SWP and YSA, 5257 University Way N. E., Seattle 98105 (206) 523-2555.

WISCONSIN: Madison: YSA, 202 Marion St. (608) 256-0857.

'Never have I seen one man put up a more gallant fight!'

Photo by Shannon

FREE SCHOOL. Paul Boutelle addresses class organized by Columbia University students during their strike last spring. He and Fred Halstead spoke on more campuses in this campaign than did any previous SWP ticket.

On election eve Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice President appeared on the Joey Bishop Show, where he defended his revolutionary ideas in debate with Bishop and members of an apparently screened right-wing audience.

The letters below are among the responses to that program.

St. Louis, Mo.

I just heard a TV program on Channel 2 at 9-10 program time. I can't spell the young man's name so I will call him Mr. Boutelle. Never have I seen one man put up a more gallant fight! Mr. Boutelle, I am a Negro and I am for you 100%. I am also for your party. I am for all of you. I am for the Black Panthers. I am for the Peace and Freedom Party. I am for the Mexican-Americans. I am for the Puerto Ricans. I am for the Indians. I am for the poor whites. I am for all of you because you are for me. We must work together! Will his dream ever come true?

Thank you, Mr. Boutelle, I would like to know a little more about your committee, and even though I am only 15 years old, is there any way I could help support it? Please write back.

* * *

Center Hall, Pa.

I saw your representative on the Joey Bishop Show last night and was quite impressed, because his views coincide exactly with mine. I feel our society can only survive if our government is to be a socialistic

a show on television, talking and answering questions about your party. I am, along with my husband, very, very interested in your work. My husband is a laborer, bringing home about $8,000 a year, most of that going to the government or the capitalists, so we can agree with you entirely. Would you please send us information on the party and tell us what we can do to help. We are young, but very, very interested, and we will do everything we can to support your party.

P. S. My husband is 19, I am 20. He is going to be drafted shortly, and therefore

aged to find something to nag me about. Oh, no, not my grades! They were fine. But rather my khaki-green army shirt, my "long" hair, and my black beatle boots!

Well, it was either I bended, or didn't. I don't think that I've ever made a quicker decision in all my life. So, here I am, a dropout! (Nasty word!)

Well, I don't think that I can tell you anything more; you undoubtedly know the whole scene, and more. Although my gripes may not be concerned with your movement, I feel that we're treading the same *polluted* water.

Photo by Shannon

FREE SCHOOL. Paul Boutelle addresses class organized by Columbia University students during their strike last spring. He and Fred Halstead spoke on more campuses in this campaign than did any previous SWP ticket.

On election eve Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice President appeared on the Joey Bishop Show, where he defended his revolutionary ideas in debate with Bishop and members of an apparently screened right-wing audience.

The letters below are among the responses to that program.

St. Louis, Mo.

I just heard a TV program on Channel 2 at 9-10 program time. I can't spell the young man's name so I will call him Mr. B. He impressed me greatly for the short time I listened to him.

I must say now, he is a great speaker; and what spirit! It was like nothing I have seen or heard on TV where the black races are concerned. We need a million more young speakers like him right now.

* * *

Sharon, Mass.

Dear Mr. Boutelle,

I saw you on the Joey Bishop Show and just had to write and tell you how I felt about some of your ideas. First of all, I must say that you certainly have a lot of courage to go on and speak before a lot of ignorant people. It takes guts and will power, because those kind of people can sometimes make you feel like trash. But you did it, and very well, I might add.

There are a lot of things that I do not understand. For instance, my brother died a couple of weeks ago fighting in Vietnam. What did he die for? Did he die fighting for *his country*? Am *I* supposed to feel proud that my brother died fighting for his country? Well, I don't feel proud at all; I sometimes feel ashamed to be a white American. That may sound silly to some people, but it's a horrible feeling to finally realize that I live in a country that is in need of a lot of help. We need people like you, Mr. Boutelle. We've got to stop kidding ourselves. There is *no* love in this country. Martin Luther King said, "I have must work together! Will his dream ever come true?

Thank you, Mr. Boutelle, I would like to know a little more about your committee, and even though I am only 15 years old, is there any way I could help support it? Please write back.

* * *

Center Hall, Pa.

I saw your representative on the Joey Bishop Show last night and was quite impressed, because his views coincide exactly with mine. I feel our society can only survive if our government is to be a socialistic one. Many of my friends are colored, and in the riots in which I have taken part, the police were much more brutal with my black brothers. This I think is quite unfair. As I look at the world today I see the mess the capitalists have made of our world and especially our society in which we are every day losing more and more rights. I feel your organization will at least make men equal. Having stated my views in short, in closing, I wish to join your influential organization. Please contact me as soon as possible.

* * *

Bettendorf, Iowa

I saw the Vice President of your movement, and I thought that he really meant what he said. I am a sixteen-year-old Indian girl. I have been called so many vulgar names and had so many wisecracks made about me that I was about to give up. May I ask you a couple of questions? Why must we (the Negroes and Indians) be pushed around? Sure, many coloreds and Indians are happy just the way they are now. But they have nice homes and good jobs, and the white people are goody-goody to their faces, but behind their backs they still find the colors of our skins to be repulsive. Also, have you noticed that we have just lately been put on TV commercials?

If you really mean all the things you say I would like to know more, but if you are just trying to get publicity, I won't a show on television, talking and answering questions about your party. I am, along with my husband, very, very interested in your work. My husband is a laborer, bringing home about $8,000 a year, most of that going to the government or the capitalists, so we can agree with you entirely. Would you please send us information on the party and tell us what we can do to help. We are young, but very, very interested, and we will do everything we can to support your party.

P. S. My husband is 19, I am 20. He is going to be drafted shortly, and therefore we are very happy that your party is trying to get freedom for all our young men, both black and white.

* * *

Rockford, Ill.

I'm inquiring about the socialist party because I heard the speech made on the Joey Bishop Show. And I thought it was a very good one. Now, I'm a Cherokee Indian. But I feel that the Negroes and Indians will have to stick together if our people are ever to be free. And I would like to be a member and know more about your program. So please answer. I'm married to a Swede in Rockford, but he feels the same way as I.

* * *

U. S. Navy

I am interested in any further information you could give me on your party. I have had the chance to hear the Joey Bishop Show, where your candidate stated his platform.

I would like to find out how, if possible, the socialist party could be integrated into a capitalistic type of government, where the people would not suffer a minor depression in the changeover. In my opinion I think the people of the United States have depended on war so long that they can't conceive of a peaceful means to solve their differences between other nations and people. I do believe that the people of the U. S. and of the world do need a change. But I also think there has to be an understand-

aged to find something to nag me about. Oh, no, not my grades! They were fine. But rather my khaki-green army shirt, my "long" hair, and my black beatle boots!

Well, it was either I bended, or didn't. I don't think that I've ever made a quicker decision in all my life. So, here I am, a dropout! (Nasty word!)

Well, I don't think that I can tell you anything more; you undoubtedly know the whole scene, and more. Although my gripes may not be concerned with your movement, I feel that we're treading the same *polluted* water.

My main reason for writing is to get as much information as possible on the Socialist Workers Party (me being a worker), because I'm behind you 100 percent!

If it is at all possible, I would like very much if you would please find somebody in the movement who is not too busy, so that he and I might exchange letters. I am very eager to keep in touch with the movement, but me living in Spokane makes it *very* hard! Spokane is a clean, respectable, white-businessman city, and this fair city manages to keep the earplugs and the blindfolds on its citizens. But I think that if I were to get someone to write to who is in the movement, and *get the facts*, it would lift my earplugs and blindfold!

All I want is the facts and feelings of the people! I'm stuck up here in Spokane and would like to help as much as possible. I want to get someone thinking.

Once again, I cannot stress enough how important it is to me to get someone to write to often. I am hungry for truth! Thank you very much.

* * *

New Richmond, Ohio

It was my privilege to see and hear a Mr. Paul Boutelle speak on the Joey Bishop Show Nov. 4. It was his talk which inspires me to write for more information concerning the policy of your party. I am in agreement with your party's views of our current government's policy toward war and violence.

and what spirit! It was like nothing I have seen or heard on TV where the black races are concerned. We need a million more young speakers like him right now.

* * *

Sharon, Mass.

Dear Mr. Boutelle,

I saw you on the Joey Bishop Show and just had to write and tell you how I felt about some of your ideas. First of all, I must say that you certainly have a lot of courage to go on and speak before a lot of ignorant people. It takes guts and will power, because those kind of people can sometimes make you feel like trash. But you did it, and very well, I might add.

There are a lot of things that I do not understand. For instance, my brother died a couple of weeks ago fighting in Vietnam. What did he die for? Did he die fighting for *his country*? Am *I* supposed to feel proud that my brother died fighting for his country? Well, I don't feel proud at all; I sometimes feel ashamed to be a white American. That may sound silly to some people, but it's a horrible feeling to finally realize that I live in a country that is in need of a lot of help. We need people like you, Mr. Boutelle. We've got to stop kidding ourselves. There is *no* love in this country. Martin Luther King said, "I have a dream that one day the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of Brotherhood." I only pray to God that we pick up where he left off and finish what he started. But in order to do this we black brothers. This I think is quite unfair. As I look at the world today I see the mess the capitalists have made of our world and especially our society in which we are every day losing more and more rights. I feel your organization will at least make men equal. Having stated my views in short, in closing, I wish to join your influential organization. Please contact me as soon as possible.

* * *

Bettendorf, Iowa

I saw the Vice President of your movement, and I thought that he really meant what he said. I am a sixteen-year-old Indian girl. I have been called so many vulgar names and had so many wisecracks made about me that I was about to give up. May I ask you a couple of questions? Why must we (the Negroes and Indians) be pushed around? Sure, many coloreds and Indians are happy just the way they are now. But they have nice homes and good jobs, and the white people are goody-goody to their faces, but behind their backs they still find the colors of our skins to be repulsive. Also, have you noticed that we have just lately been put on TV commercials?

If you really mean all the things you say I would like to know more, but if you are just trying to get publicity, I won't want to get my hopes up and then have them dashed.

* * *

Dayton, Ohio

I, tonight, saw Mr. Paul Boutelle, vice-presidential candidate of your party, on

* * *

Rockford, Ill.

I'm inquiring about the socialist party because I heard the speech made on the Joey Bishop Show. And I thought it was a very good one. Now, I'm a Cherokee Indian. But I feel that the Negroes and Indians will have to stick together if our people are ever to be free. And I would like to be a member and know more about your program. So please answer. I'm married to a Swede in Rockford, but he feels the same way as I.

* * *

U. S. Navy

I am interested in any further information you could give me on your party. I have had the chance to hear the Joey Bishop Show, where your candidate stated his platform.

I would like to find out how, if possible, the socialist party could be integrated into a capitalistic type of government, where the people would not suffer a minor depression in the changeover. In my opinion I think the people of the United States have depended on war so long that they can't conceive of a peaceful means to solve their differences between other nations and people. I do believe that the people of the U. S. and of the world do need a change. But I also think there has to be an understanding of the people of the world. But this will take a unified effort to solve this critical problem.

Not until the world is willing to accept the fact that they have to live together, will we be able to do away with war and devote ourselves to bettering mankind, not just in the United States but in the world. Mankind should be our utmost goal in life.

At the present time I am a member of the U. S. Navy.

* * *

Spokane, Wash.

I just got done watching the Joey Bishop Show, and your vice-presidential nominee (I forget his name) was on. God, I only wish I was there! Never have I seen one man put up a more gallant fight! You've got a Grade-A, First Class of a man there for vice-presidential nominee! . . .

I'm just 15, but I've had a taste of the "superior to inferior" judgment (me being the inferior, of course). I've quit school and now have 2 jobs. I was handed my share of bull at school. Though I'm not black, they (the school faculty) still man-

because I'm behind you 100 percent!

If it is at all possible, I would like very much if you would please find somebody in the movement who is not too busy, so that he and I might exchange letters. I am very eager to keep in touch with the movement, but me living in Spokane makes it *very* hard! Spokane is a clean, respectable, white-businessman city, and this fair city manages to keep the earplugs and the blindfolds on its citizens. But I think that if I were to get someone to write to who is in the movement, and *get the facts*, it would lift my earplugs and blindfold!

All I want is the facts and feelings of the people! I'm stuck up here in Spokane and would like to help as much as possible. I want to get someone thinking.

Once again, I cannot stress enough how important it is to me to get someone to write to often. I am hungry for truth! Thank you very much.

* * *

New Richmond, Ohio

It was my privilege to see and hear a Mr. Paul Boutelle speak on the Joey Bishop Show Nov. 4. It was his talk which inspires me to write for more information concerning the policy of your party. I am in agreement with your party's views of our current government's policy toward war and violence.

I have never heard of the Socialist Workers Party until last nite. I do not know whether your party heads are all Afro-American, or Afro-Americans and whites mixed, but, let me assure you, regardless of color, that if your party stands for the beliefs that I as an individual believe in, color makes no difference, and I would support the growth and success of the party in hopes that either my son or myself might one day call it our party and vote for a Socialist Workers Party member as head of our government.

* * *

Baltimore, Md.

Thank God there is enough freedom left in the U. S. A. to allow Mr. Boutelle to speak on the Joey Bishop Show. Eloquent and honest, he's got my vote. Please send as much free literature as you'd care to at this time.

* * *

Detroit, Mich.

Baby, I saw you on Joey Bishop Show. Count me in!

AFRO-AMERICANS FOR HALSTEAD AND BOUTELLE NEWSLETTER

Special issue: *WHERE THE STRUGGLE FOR A BLACK PARTY STANDS TODAY*

Single copies 10c; 5 or more copies, 8c each

Enclosed is $ . . . . . for . . . . . copies of the AAHB Newsletter.

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

City . . . . . State . . . . . Zip . . . . .

Send to: Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle, 873 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Wide protest urged over move to imprison Cleaver

Eldridge Cleaver at a San Francisco Militant Labor Forum meeting

The International Committee to Defend Eldridge Cleaver is appealing for the broadest public support to the Black Panther minister of information's fight against being railroaded into prison.

Last April 6, Oakland, Calif., cops attacked with guns a group of Panthers. In the battle, 17-year-old Bobby James Hutton was killed, and Warren Wells and Cleaver were wounded. Cleaver, who was on parole at the time, had his parole arbitrarily canceled and was returned to prison.

In August, Superior Court Judge Raymond Sherwin ordered Cleaver released on a habeus corpus motion. In his decision, Judge Sherwin noted that Cleaver "had been a model parolee. The peril to his parole status stemmed from no failure of personal rehabilitation, but from his undue eloquence in pursuing political goals." But on Sept. 27, at the request of Gov. Ronald Reagan's

Black students battle racism at S.F. State

San Francisco State College

STRIKE

DAILY

VOLUME ONE NUMBER ONE NOVEMBER 6, 1968 JAMERSON PRINTING

MASS STRIKE CALLED

10 THIRD WORLD DEMANDS

1. THE BLACK STUDIES DEPARTMENT MUST BE GRANTED FULL DEPARTMENTAL STATUS IMMEDIATELY, WITH ALL BLACK STUDIES COURSES PLACED UNDER ITS JURISDICTION.
2. THE BLACK STUDIES DEPARTMENT WILL GRANT A B.A. IN BLACK STUDIES.

   DR. NATHAN HARE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BLACK STUDIES DEPARTMENT, MUST BE GIVEN A SALARY SUITED TO HIS QUALIFICATIONS.
3. UNUSED SPECIAL ADMISSION SLOTS FROM THIS SEMESTER MUST BE FILLED NEXT SEMESTER BY THIRD WORLD STUDENTS.
4. ALL THIRD WORLD STUDENTS APPLYING TO SF STATE IN THE FALL, 1969, MUST BE ADMITTED.
5. TWENTY FULL TIME TEACHING POSITIONS MUST BE PROVIDED TO THE BLACK STUDIES DEPARTMENT.
6. HELEN BEDESEM MUST BE REPLACED AS FINANCIAL AIDS ADMINISTRATOR BY A THIRD WORLD PERSON WHO CAN MEET THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF THIRD WORLD STUDENTS.
7. NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST STUDENTS, FACULTY, STAFF OR ADMINISTRATORS FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THIS STRIKE.
8. THE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE PROPOSAL TO RESTRICT STUDENT SELF GOVERNMENT AND AUTHORIZE THE
9. ADMINISTRATION TO DISSOLVE STUDENT PROGRAMS WILL NOT BE IMPLEMENTED.
10. GEORGE MURRAY MUST RETAIN HIS TEACHING POSITION.

STUDENTS ASKED TO WALK OUT

If you support the ten demands; if you object to being an instrument in the latest attack on George Murray of the Black Panther Party by the people who run this state; if you are appalled by the latest repressive measures of the Chancellor's office and the Board of Trustees; if you think you are entitled to some say over your own education and your own life; if you feel that Black people are entitled to the same things and have been forced to put up with a vicious system of institutionalized racism for too long; if you support the student programs or feel you have a right to demonstrate on campus; if you feel any sympathy at all for the attempt by Black people to liberate themselves from the rule of a racist power structure...then you support this strike. We call upon all students to boycott their classes, to participate as actively in the strike as they can, to stand together and make themselves heard. We need everybody.

move to imprison Cleaver

Eldridge Cleaver at a San Francisco Militant Labor Forum meeting

The International Committee to Defend Eldridge Cleaver is appealing for the broadest public support to the Black Panther minister of information's fight against being railroaded into prison.

Last April 6, Oakland, Calif., cops attacked with guns a group of Panthers. In the battle, 17-year-old Bobby James Hutton was killed, and Warren Wells and Cleaver were wounded. Cleaver, who was on parole at the time, had his parole arbitrarily canceled and was returned to prison.

In August, Superior Court Judge Raymond Sherwin ordered Cleaver released on a habeus corpus motion. In his decision, Judge Sherwin noted that Cleaver "had been a model parolee. The peril to his parole status stemmed from no failure of personal rehabilitation, but from his undue eloquence in pursuing political goals." But on Sept. 27, at the request of Gov. Ronald Reagan's California Adult Authority, Judge Sherwin's ruling was overthrown by the state court of appeals and Cleaver was ordered back to jail. He is now scheduled to be sent to Vacaville State Prison about Nov. 27.

The committee is urging that as many signatures as possible be obtained on the petition reprinted on this page. Petitions, as well as urgently needed financial contributions, should be sent to the International Committee to Defend Eldridge Cleaver, 495 Beach St., San Francisco, Calif. 94133.

The committee's officers are: Robert Scheer, director; Carlos Aponte, coordinator; and Nancy Cook, executive secretary. Among its sponsors are Bertrand Russell, James Baldwin, Norman Mailer and Jean-Paul Sartre.

racism at S.F. State

San Francisco State College

STRIKE

DAILY

VOLUME ONE NUMBER ONE NOVEMBER 6, 1968 JAMERSON PRINTING

MASS STRIKE CALLED

10 THIRD WORLD DEMANDS

1. THE BLACK STUDIES DEPARTMENT MUST BE GRANTED FULL DEPARTMENTAL STATUS IMMEDIATELY, WITH ALL BLACK STUDIES COURSES PLACED UNDER ITS JURISDICTION.
2. THE BLACK STUDIES DEPARTMENT WILL GRANT A B.A. IN BLACK STUDIES.

   DR. NATHAN HARE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BLACK STUDIES DEPARTMENT, MUST BE GIVEN A SALARY SUITED TO HIS QUALIFICATIONS.
3. UNUSED SPECIAL ADMISSION SLOTS FROM THIS SEMESTER MUST BE FILLED NEXT SEMESTER BY THIRD WORLD STUDENTS.
4. ALL THIRD WORLD STUDENTS APPLYING TO SF STATE IN THE FALL, 1969, MUST BE ADMITTED.
5. TWENTY FULL TIME TEACHING POSITIONS MUST BE PROVIDED TO THE BLACK STUDIES DEPARTMENT.
6. HELEN BEDESEM MUST BE REPLACED AS FINANCIAL AIDS ADMINISTRATOR BY A THIRD WORLD PERSON WHO CAN MEET THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF THIRD WORLD STUDENTS.
7. NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST STUDENTS, FACULTY, STAFF OR ADMINISTRATORS FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THIS STRIKE.
8. THE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE PROPOSAL TO RESTRICT STUDENT SELF GOVERNMENT AND AUTHORIZE THE
9. ADMINISTRATION TO DISSOLVE STUDENT PROGRAMS WILL NOT BE IMPLEMENTED.
10. GEORGE MURRAY MUST RETAIN HIS TEACHING POSITION.

STUDENTS ASKED TO WALK OUT

If you support the ten demands; if you object to being an instrument in the latest attack on George Murray of the Black Panther Party by the people who run this state; if you are appalled by the latest repressive measures of the Chancellor's office and the Board of Trustees; if you think you are entitled to some say over your own education and your own life; if you feel that Black people are entitled to the same things and have been forced to put up with a vicious system of institutionalized racism for too long; if you support the student programs or feel you have a right to demonstrate on campus; if you feel any sympathy at all for the attempt by Black people to liberate themselves from the rule of a racist power structure...then you support this strike. We call upon all students to boycott their classes, to participate as actively in the strike as they can, to stand together and make themselves heard. We need everybody.

Demands of San Francisco State College black students

By Paul McKnight

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10—San Francisco State College students are conducting a strike initiated by the Black Student Union around 10 demands, including the rehiring of Black Panther Minister of Education George Murray, who has

The strike is 50 percent effective among white students, and this percentage is growing every day. The white faculty is also beginning to respond to the strike.

One professor told his class that it was dismissed for the duration of the strike because "if somebody in Sacramento or

Prison about Nov. 27.

The committee is urging that as many signatures as possible be obtained on the petition reprinted on this page. Petitions, as well as urgently needed financial contributions, should be sent to the International Committee to Defend Eldridge Cleaver, 495 Beach St., San Francisco, Calif. 94133.

The committee's officers are: Robert Scheer, director; Carlos Aponte, coordinator; and Nancy Cook, executive secretary. Among its sponsors are Bertrand Russell, James Baldwin, Norman Mailer and Jean-Paul Sartre.

International Committee to Defend Eldridge Cleaver

495 Beach Street San Francisco, California 94133 ROBERT KALDENBACH, *Treasurer*

TO: GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN
HENRY KERR, CHAIRMAN, CALIFORNIA ADULT AUTHORITY
MEMBERS, CALIFORNIA ADULT AUTHORITY

RE: THE REVOCATION OF ELDRIDGE CLEAVER'S PAROLE.

We, the undersigned, recognize that ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Senior Editor of Ramparts magazine, Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party, Presidential Candidate on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket, and author of the book Soul on Ice, is a victim of political persecution.

We see Eldridge Cleaver as a creative figure of recognized brilliance, a political leader of recognized importance, and a valuable member of society.

We also see his political suppression and intellectual persecution as similar to the actions of frightened authorities against such figures as Dreyfuss, Eugene Debs, Daniel and Sinayevsky, Tom Mooney, and Sacco and Vanzetti.

We therefore state that the imprisonment of Eldridge Cleaver before he has been tried will serve to further prejudice any jury hearing his case, and that the imprisonment of Eldridge Cleaver before he has been tried will violate the principle that an individual is innocent until proven otherwise.

We demand, then, the continuation of parole for Eldridge Cleaver and an end to the harassment and intimidation bestowed upon him daily by the authorities of the State of California in general, and the County of Alameda in particular.

Name:_____

Address:_____

Name:_____

Address:_____

Name:_____

Address:_____

Name:_____

Address:_____

Name:_____

Address:_____

RETURN PETITION TO ABOVE ADDRESS

Demands of San Francisco State College black students

By Paul McKnight

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10—San Francisco State College students are conducting a strike initiated by the Black Student Union around 10 demands, including the rehiring of Black Panther Minister of Education George Murray, who has been suspended from his job as a teaching assistant.

The strike, which began Nov. 6, will continue until the demands are met.

The 10 demands presented by the BSU center around the right of black people to control their own education.

For two years the BSU has been negotiating with the administration for the establishment of a department of black studies that would offer a 36-unit major in black studies, including courses in black politics, black leadership, international revolutionary consciousness, black sociology, etc.

Some half-hearted steps were taken in this direction by the administration. For instance, a black studies department was nominally established but was given no faculty, courses, or finances. Dr. Nathan Hare, a militant black educator from Howard University, was appointed chairman of the department, but he is being paid much less than other department heads at the college.

The BSU found that it was running up against a wall of administrative red tape and procrastination in its effort to get a real black studies program going.

The strike was triggered by the suspension of George Murray as a student and teacher because he advocated in a campus rally that black students be prepared to protect themselves from the racist administrators.

Murray is clearly being fired for his political views. An administrative investigation earlier this semester showed that academically he was highly qualified for his job.

The strike is being supported by all black students, faculty members and administrators. Student organizations ranging from the Young Socialist Alliance and the Progressive Labor Party to the engineering students' club and the graduate social-work students' organization are actively supporting the strike.

The strike is 50 percent effective among white students, and this percentage is growing every day. The white faculty is also beginning to respond to the strike.

One professor told his class that it was dismissed for the duration of the strike because "if somebody in Sacramento or Los Angeles can just pick up a phone and have a faculty member fired for what he says, I'm not going to teach."

About 60 faculty members have told the administration that if Murray is not rehired by Tuesday, Nov. 12, they will strike on Wednesday and will not teach again until Murray is reinstated.

On Nov. 8, a militant rally of 2,500 black and white students declared that if the college was not functioning in the interests of the black community, it should not function at all.

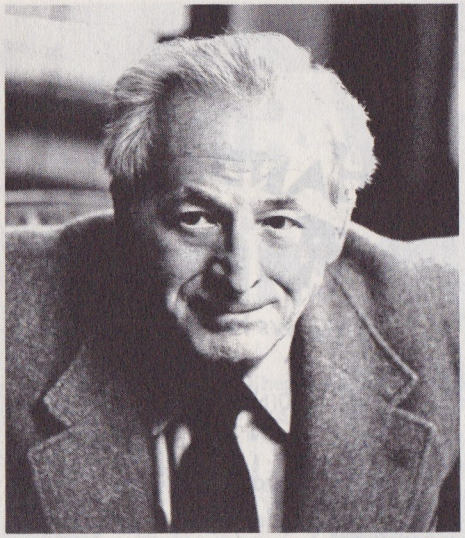
The Strike Committee has been sending education teams of five or six students into the classrooms to discuss the issues in the strike with those students who are not honoring the strike.

Robert Smith, president of the college, brought in the San Francisco police department's tactical squad to close the campus one day, after students disrupted some of the classes that were breaking the strike.

He also arbitrarily suspended the rules governing student disciplinary procedures and is setting up a five-man junta to replace the student court. This junta is charged with the job of finding student activists guilty of disrupting the campus and suspending or expelling them.

It looks like SF State is in for a long strike, because the BSU has pledged to continue the strike until its demands are met, and the administration has pledged not to even discuss the demands until the strike is ended and "law and order" has returned.

Several hundred black students at Merritt College in Oakland were joined by 300 white students in a one-day strike to protest the suspension of George Murray from his teaching position at San Francisco State College. This strike took place Nov. 6, the same day the SF State student strike began.



Leo Huberman

Leo Huberman of MR dies of heart attack

Leo Huberman, coeditor and cofounder of *Monthly Review* and Monthly Review Press, died in Paris on Nov. 8 of a heart attack. He was 65 years old. Paul Sweezy, his associate on the magazine and the Press, was with him on a trip to arrange for French and German editions of *Monthly Review*, which already appears in Spanish and Italian translations.

In reporting his death, *Monthly Review* summarized the highlights of Leo Huberman's career.

Monthly Review was founded in 1949 as an independent socialist magazine. Monthly Review Press was founded in 1952 as the result of an accidental meeting in Central Park between the editors and I. F. Stone, who told them that he had written a book but, in that era of McCarthyism, could not get a publisher. This was the genesis of Monthly Review Press, and its

Huge student strike hits Montreal

By Dick Fidler

TORONTO, Canada, Nov. 10—Canada's French-speaking province of Quebec last month experienced the biggest student-power struggle yet in North America. At the height of the massive two-week student strike, 22 of the 28 post-secondary colleges and universities were paralyzed by occupations or "study sessions" (a term used by workers for illegal strikes), and at least six high schools in the Montreal area were the scene of solidarity actions and, in some cases, occupations. It is estimated that 50,000 students were at one time or another on strike or occupying their schools.

The students were protesting inadequate facilities in the technical sections of the CEGEPs (junior colleges) and the restricted opportunities for university entrance.

The education crisis flows from the oppression of the French-speaking nation in Canada. In Quebec, its national homeland, 80 percent of business and industry is owned by English-Canadian and U.S. capital. Most of the key management posts are held by English Canadians. The educational system reflects this semicolonized situation of French Canadians. For example, although two thirds of Montreal's population is French speaking, three of its four universities and a majority of the university students are English.

At CEGEP Lionel Groulx, a hastily called student assembly voted 508 to 313 on Oct. 8 to take over the school. The movement

MONTREAL STUDENT STRIKE. Students from Lionel Groulx School march in support of student strike involving 50,000 high-school and college students.

In several areas, students demonstrated with striking workers. Some capitalist newspapers anxiously raised the specter of "French-style student-labor 'contestation'" and called for "police action" to expel student occupiers from the schools.

Despite the profound scope and highly political character of the strike movement, it suffered a total lack of leadership on a provincewide scale. The Quebec General Student's Union (UGEQ) at no time put forward a clear program of demands. It was not until Oct. 21—almost two weeks after the first college was occupied—that UGEQ organized a mass demonstration. Although by then the movement had already passed its high point, 10,000 students paraded through the streets of Mon-

university, free education, and an adequate living wage for students. New Jeunes Socialistes groups are being formed in high schools, CEGEPs and universities in the Montreal area.

The LJS is now running one of its leading members, Michel Mill, against the province's minister of education in a by-election to be held Dec. 4 in a district near Montreal. Mill, a leader of the student occupations and "study sessions" at the Universite de Montreal, is an executive member of the action committee in the faculty of science. His campaign has already attracted wide publicity in the Quebec press, and a number of student groups are expected to endorse it.

# of heart attack

Leo Huberman, coeditor and cofounder of *Monthly Review* and Monthly Review Press, died in Paris on Nov. 8 of a heart attack. He was 65 years old. Paul Sweezy, his associate on the magazine and the Press, was with him on a trip to arrange for French and German editions of *Monthly Review*, which already appears in Spanish and Italian translations.

In reporting his death, *Monthly Review* summarized the highlights of Leo Huberman's career.

Monthly Review was founded in 1949 as an independent socialist magazine. Monthly Review Press was founded in 1952 as the result of an accidental meeting in Central Park between the editors and I. F. Stone, who told them that he had written a book but, in that era of McCarthyism, could not get a publisher. This was the genesis of Monthly Review Press, and its first title was I. F. Stone's *The Hidden History of the Korean War*. Mr. Huberman directed the Press through the next 15 years, during which time it enlarged its annual list from a few titles to its present 25 per year, while at the same time coediting the magazine, writing prolifically himself, and filling many speaking engagements each year.

NEW YORK — A memorial meeting for Leo Huberman will be held Monday, Dec. 2, 8 p.m., at Community Church, 40 E. 35th St.

Mr. Huberman was the author of many books. His *Man's Worldly Goods* (Harper, 1936) sold more than 500,000 copies in the United States and many times that number in translations into many languages. *The Labor Spy Racket*, published by Modern Age in 1937 as one of the first paperbacks in American trade publishing, sold 50,000 copies in its first two weeks.

He visited Cuba many times after the revolution, became closely acquainted with Fidel Castro, Che Guevara and other leaders, and with Paul Sweezy wrote two books *Cuba: Anatomy of a Revolution* and *Socialism in Cuba*, the manuscript of which he and Sweezy completed just before his death and which is scheduled for publication in the spring of 1969.

Mr. Huberman traveled widely and had a vast number of friends in academic and socialist circles throughout the world, not only in Europe, but in India, Japan and China. His friendships ranged from internationally famous writers like Harold

MONTREAL STUDENT STRIKE. Students from Lionel Groulx School march in support of student strike involving 50,000 high-school and college students.

and, in some cases, occupations. It is estimated that 50,000 students were at one time or another on strike or occupying their schools.

The students were protesting inadequate facilities in the technical sections of the CEGEPs (junior colleges) and the restricted opportunities for university entrance.

The education crisis flows from the oppression of the French-speaking nation in Canada. In Quebec, its national homeland, 80 percent of business and industry is owned by English-Canadian and U. S. capital. Most of the key management posts are held by English Canadians. The educational system reflects this semicolonized situation of French Canadians. For example, although two thirds of Montreal's population is French speaking, three of its four universities and a majority of the university students are English.

At CEGEP Lionel Groulx, a hastily called student assembly voted 508 to 313 on Oct. 8 to take over the school. The movement rapidly spread throughout the province.

At Lionel Groulx, students and some of the school employees barricaded the doors and took over the operation of the cafeteria, cleaning the school and general administration tasks. All classes were canceled and workshops were set up to discuss school reform and other questions. Similar measures were carried out in the other occupied schools.

Students of the occupied social-sciences faculty at the Universite de Montreal voted by a large majority that all decisions concerning the faculty would from now on be decided solely by a committee of students and professors and, where it was warranted, the operating employees. This concept, known as *autogestion*, is now in operation in the faculty and has been emulated in some other colleges.

Expressions of support came from 200,000-member Confederation of National Trade Unions, the Quebec New Democratic (Labor) Party, the separatist parties and the giant Montreal teachers' union. Support actions were organized at all three English-language universities, and the 100,000-member Canadian Union of Students wired its solidarity. The movement spilled over into Ontario, where the faculty of social sciences at the French-language Universite d'Ottowa closed down for three days for student "study sessions."

In several areas, students demonstrated with striking workers. Some capitalist newspapers anxiously raised the specter of "French-style student-labor 'contestation'" and called for "police action" to expel student occupiers from the schools.

Despite the profound scope and highly political character of the strike movement, it suffered a total lack of leadership on a provincewide scale. The Quebec General Student's Union (UGEQ) at no time put forward a clear program of demands. It was not until Oct. 21 — almost two weeks after the first college was occupied — that UGEQ organized a mass demonstration. Although by then the movement had already passed its high point, 10,000 students paraded through the streets of Montreal.

Today, only one institution is still occupied. The red flag continues to fly over the Ecole des Beaux Arts (School of Fine Arts). Inside, the students have set up a full system of *autogestion*. Students are giving courses and running the print and poster shops, and they intend to continue until the government recognizes them as the rightful authority in the school.

One of the most significant results of the occupation movement has been the formation of a new student vanguard. Many militants have understood and bypassed the defaulting UGEQ leadership by forming action committees (comites d'action) as militant, opposition groups in the student union. These action committees, which will no doubt play a key role in the future upsurge of the struggle, are now faced with the vital problem of defending the student militants against administration reprisals.

Another important development has been the dramatic growth of the influence and prestige of the Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes, the Quebec counterpart of the U. S. Young Socialist Alliance. Members of the LJS played an effective role in certain key colleges and schools. Its bulletin *Jeune Guarde* was the only publication advancing the demand for a generalized occupation strike across the province to support the students' demands for a second French university, free education, and an adequate living wage for students. New Jeunes Socialistes groups are being formed in high schools, CEGEPs and universities in the Montreal area.

The LJS is now running one of its leading members, Michel Mill, against the province's minister of education in a by-election to be held Dec. 4 in a district near Montreal. Mill, a leader of the student occupations and "study sessions" at the Universite de Montreal, is an executive member of the action committee in the faculty of science. His campaign has already attracted wide publicity in the Quebec press, and a number of student groups are expected to endorse it.

Antiwar actions staged in many Canadian cities

By Jim Whitton

TORONTO, Canada (*Intercontinental Press*) — Successful demonstrations against U. S. aggression in Vietnam and against Canadian government complicity in the war were held in all major cities across Canada Oct. 26.

The largest rally was in Toronto, where 3,000 people were confronted by a massive call-up of police unprecedented in the city's history. The demonstration was supported by many Toronto New Democratic Party area associations as well as the Ontario NDP executive. The march was led by Joe Young of the Mobilization Committee, Gerry Gallagher of the laborers' union and Stephen Lewis, an NDP leader. Despite the abstention of the old peace establishment and the Communist Party, and attempts by Maoist elements to build an alternative march at the same time, the infusion of new NDP and labor forces made this nearly three times as large as the April 27 march.

The march organizers were arbitrarily denied a permit to march down Yonge Street, Toronto's main artery. Police

Canada victimizes U.S. socialist

munity Church, 40 E. 35th St.

first title was I. F. Stone's *The Hidden History of the Korean War*. Mr. Huberman directed the Press through the next 15 years, during which time it enlarged its annual list from a few titles to its present 25 per year, while at the same time coediting the magazine, writing prolifically himself, and filling many speaking engagements each year.

Mr. Huberman was the author of many books. His *Man's Worldly Goods* (Harper, 1936) sold more than 500,000 copies in the United States and many times that number in translations into many languages. *The Labor Spy Racket*, published by Modern Age in 1937 as one of the first paperbacks in American trade publishing, sold 50,000 copies in its first two weeks.

He visited Cuba many times after the revolution, became closely acquainted with Fidel Castro, Che Guevara and other leaders, and with Paul Sweezy wrote two books *Cuba: Anatomy of a Revolution* and *Socialism in Cuba*, the manuscript of which he and Sweezy completed just before his death and which is scheduled for publication in the spring of 1969.

Mr. Huberman traveled widely and had a vast number of friends in academic and socialist circles throughout the world, not only in Europe, but in India, Japan and China. His friendships ranged from internationally famous writers like Harold Laski, K. S. Karol, Isaac Deutscher, and Peter Weiss to obscure young students, some of whom were to become heads of state and government ministers in the wave of independence movements that swept Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Leo Huberman was born in Newark, New Jersey, Oct. 17, 1903. He studied at New York University and at the London School of Economics. From 1922 to 1933 he taught in public and private schools in Newark and in New York City, and in 1934-1935 he was associate editor of *Scholastic* magazine. In 1938 he was appointed chairman of the department of social sciences, at New College, Columbia University. Two years later he became labor editor of the newspaper *PM* and thereafter was a columnist for the magazine *U. S. Week*. From 1942 to 1945 he was director of public relations and education for the National Maritime Union, and from 1945 to 1946, he was a book editor with Reynal & Hitchcock.

and took over the operation of the cafeteria, cleaning the school and general administration tasks. All classes were canceled and workshops were set up to discuss school reform and other questions. Similar measures were carried out in the other occupied schools.

Students of the occupied social-sciences faculty at the Universite de Montreal voted by a large majority that all decisions concerning the faculty would from now on be decided solely by a committee of students and professors and, where it was warranted, the operating employees. This concept, known as *autogestion*, is now in operation in the faculty and has been emulated in some other colleges.

Expressions of support came from 200,000-member Confederation of National Trade Unions, the Quebec New Democratic (Labor) Party, the separatist parties and the giant Montreal teachers' union. Support actions were organized at all three English-language universities, and the 100,000-member Canadian Union of Students wired its solidarity. The movement spilled over into Ontario, where the faculty of social sciences at the French-language Universite d'Ottowa closed down for three days for student "study sessions."

the Ecole des Beaux Arts (School of Fine Arts). Inside, the students have set up a full system of *autogestion*. Students are giving courses and running the print and poster shops, and they intend to continue until the government recognizes them as the rightful authority in the school.

One of the most significant results of the occupation movement has been the formation of a new student vanguard. Many militants have understood and bypassed the defaulting UGEQ leadership by forming action committees (comites d'action) as militant, opposition groups in the student union. These action committees, which will no doubt play a key role in the future upsurge of the struggle, are now faced with the vital problem of defending the student militants against administration reprisals.

Another important development has been the dramatic growth of the influence and prestige of the Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes, the Quebec counterpart of the U. S. Young Socialist Alliance. Members of the LJS played an effective role in certain key colleges and schools. Its bulletin *Jeune Guarde* was the only publication advancing the demand for a generalized occupation strike across the province to support the students' demands for a second French

Canada victimizes U.S. socialist

The Canadian government is attempting to deport to the United States an American socialist and draft resister now resident in Canada. Robert E. Sherwood has been charged by Canadian immigration authorities with failure to divulge a "criminal conviction" at the time he entered Canada.

The "criminal conviction" in question is one stemming from Sherwood's participation in a nonviolent sit-in, alongside Dick Gregory and Martin Luther King, in Chicago several years ago. At that time, Sherwood was fined $25 on two counts of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

Sherwood is a member of the Workers League of Canada and has been politically active while living there.

The case goes to trial Nov. 21. Sherwood's fight to avoid deportation should be supported to protect his rights and to assure that such pretexts cannot be used in the future by the Canadian government to drive noncitizen political dissidents from the country.

Telegrams and letters of protest should be sent to Premier Pierre Trudeau, Ottowa, Canada.

Detroit benefit aids Newton, GI defense

DETROIT — More than $400 for the Huey Newton Defense Committee and the GIs Civil Liberties Defense Committee was raised here recently at two benefit showings of the film "The Battle of Algiers" before an audience of some 350 people. Pfc. Walter Kos, whom the GI defense committee is aiding in his fight against Army intimidation for his antiwar and socialist views, spoke briefly before each screening.

Tickets for the event were sold by the Young Socialist Alliance, the Black Panther Party, the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement, People Against Racism, and the Arab Student Organization.

staged in many Canadian cities

By Jim Whitton

TORONTO, Canada (*Intercontinental Press*) — Successful demonstrations against U. S. aggression in Vietnam and against Canadian government complicity in the war were held in all major cities across Canada Oct. 26.

The largest rally was in Toronto, where 3,000 people were confronted by a massive call-up of police unprecedented in the city's history. The demonstration was supported by many Toronto New Democratic Party area associations as well as the Ontario NDP executive. The march was led by Joe Young of the Mobilization Committee, Gerry Gallagher of the laborers' union and Stephen Lewis, an NDP leader. Despite the abstention of the old peace establishment and the Communist Party, and attempts by Maoist elements to build an alternative march at the same time, the infusion of new NDP and labor forces made this nearly three times as large as the April 27 march.

The march organizers were arbitrarily denied a permit to march down Yonge Street, Toronto's main artery. Police mounted a solid line of horses, and men on foot, across College Street to block the line of march. Marchers were attacked at several points when they tried to enter Yonge Street. More than a dozen people were arrested, but the march continued despite the police attacks.

In Vancouver almost 2,000 people, mainly youth, staged a demonstration.

In Ottawa about 250 people held a march and rally. Despite a police order to the contrary, the demonstrators marched in the street; there were no incidents.

Four hundred marchers in Winnipeg held a spirited march to the U. S. consulate, where a rally took place.

Hamilton saw a march of 250 from the city hall to Gore Park along a major thoroughfare.

In Montreal 200 demonstrators marched down rue St.-Catherine to Parc La-Fontaine.

A rally of 350 was held in Sir Winston Churchill Square in Edmonton.

How the Mobe flopped out

By Harry Ring

In September we reported on a meeting of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the plans it mapped for a week of antiwar activity culminating on Election Day. Some people thought we were being unduly gloomy or a bit factional in presenting the view that the plans indicated there could only lead to "a further narrowing of the base of the committee and limiting its capacity for broad, mass action against the war."

This assessment was, unfortunately, borne out to the extreme. The "National GI Week" and "Election Day Strike" organized by the "Mobe" were a total fiasco.

The outcome is particularly disgraceful in that the potential for effective action against the war has increased in the recent period, not lessened. This is particularly true of that vital new constituency for the antiwar movement—the GIs themselves.

The proposed plan of the Mobilization did not lack in breadth—at least on paper. Mobe news releases promised massive street demonstrations in scores of cities, with "hundreds" of movement centers as the focus of activity. The culmination was to be a giant "love-in" at Fort Dix Nov. 3 and, in cooperation with SDS, a nationwide student "strike" against the elections Nov. 4-5. The performance fell somewhat short of the promise.

"Movement activists 'voted with their feet in the streets' on campuses and in cities around the country," said a sympathetic Nov. 7 Liberation News Service report. the several hundred gathered in a corner of Union Square, and an almost equal number of cops.

But most light minded and irresponsible of all was the approach to National GI Week.

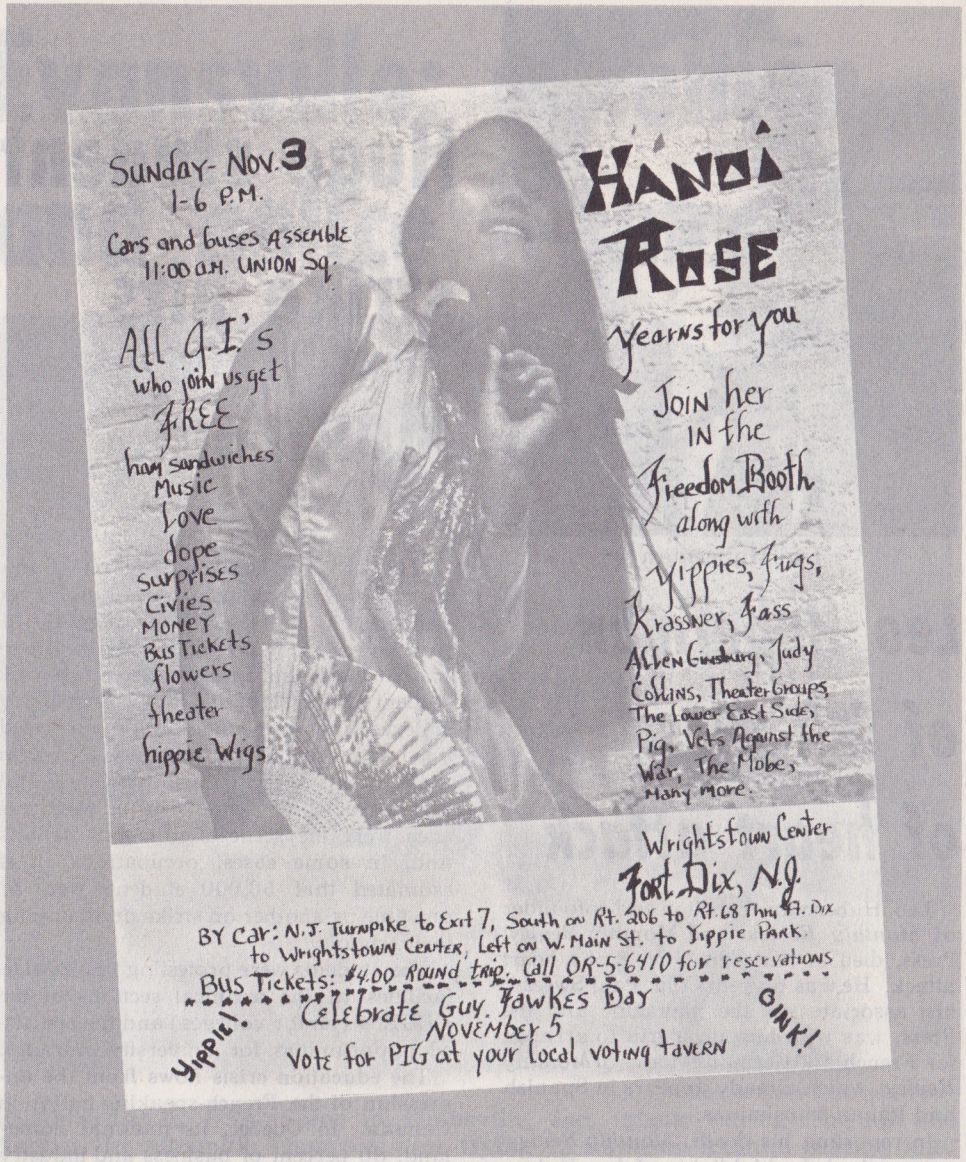
For several years it has been increasingly apparent that a key factor in building an effective movement to stop the war is to win the GIs themselves to a peace position.

This idea was rejected by many in the movement, particularly those pacifists and others who generally favor "individual resistance." For them the troops were not draftees forced to fight in a war not of their choosing, but "mercenaries" to be "confronted."

Now, it has been recognized by the most obtuse that there is significant antiwar sentiment among GIs and that there are an impressive number of servicemen and women ready to assert their constitutional right to voice their views on the war.

Finally compelled to recognize this reality, a turn toward the GIs was finally made by those like the present operators of the National Mobe (which, incidentally, for all practical purposes has virtually stopped functioning as a coalition). But they made the turn to the GIs in such a damagingly irresponsible way that one is tempted to think it might almost be better if they hadn't.

The leaflet announcing the Fort Dix "love-in" is a prime example of what can be



HOW WEIRD CAN YOU GET? This leaflet was actually distributed to GIs by National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Antiwar servicemen looking for serious civilian support in bringing antiwar views to GIs could only be repelled by such trash.

mittee. In the face of heavy intimidation, GIs participated in places like Austin and Dallas, Texas, and Atlanta, Ga., not to speak of New York, Chicago, Seattle, etc.

But an antiwar GI—or one who simply wants to know more about the war—would

across from the entrance to Ft. Dix to show support for the GIs inside. . . . Perhaps it would have been different if the sun had been out and the invited rock bands had played. But there were few soldiers in sight and the crowd had the uneasy feel-

the plans indicated there could only lead to "a further narrowing of the base of the committee and limiting its capacity for broad, mass action against the war."

This assessment was, unfortunately, borne out to the extreme. The "National GI Week" and "Election Day Strike" organized by the "Mobe" were a total fiasco.

The outcome is particularly disgraceful in that the potential for effective action against the war has increased in the recent period, not lessened. This is particularly true of that vital new constituency for the antiwar movement — the GIs themselves.

The proposed plan of the Mobilization did not lack in breadth — at least on paper. Mobe news releases promised massive street demonstrations in scores of cities, with "hundreds" of movement centers as the focus of activity. The culmination was to be a giant "love-in" at Fort Dix Nov. 3 and, in cooperation with SDS, a nationwide student "strike" against the elections Nov. 4-5. The performance fell somewhat short of the promise.

"Movement activists 'voted with their feet in the streets' on campuses and in cities around the country," said a sympathetic Nov. 7 Liberation News Service report, "but in most cases they failed to attract much support from other students and young people."

The equally sympathetic *Guardian* (Nov. 9) found that "the offensive seemed not to be the massive effort its organizers had announced."

The term "student strike," the *Guardian* added, "turned out to be a misnomer."

That was a bit of an understatement. In New York, for example, the Mobe in combination with some of the SDS leaders, plus spokesmen for the Radical Organizing Committee and High School Union, made grandiose announcements of a citywide strike coupled with massive street "confrontations" throughout the city on Election Day. Not even a thousand people turned out.

This was hardly surprising. Apart from the lack of any serious preparation, the so-called strike was politically motivated in a way that could serve only to narrow the base of the action. The antiwar theme which was supposed to be central virtually disappeared and was replaced by the sectarian notion of opposition to any form of participation in the electoral process — a view held by Dave Dellinger and Rennie Davis, who have been running the Mobe, and the SDSers and ROCers associated with them.

"The elections are shit. Our power is in the streets," proclaimed one SDS poster. It

effective movement to stop the war is to win the GIs themselves to a peace position.

This idea was rejected by many in the movement, particularly those pacifists and others who generally favor "individual resistance." For them the troops were not draftees forced to fight in a war not of their choosing, but "mercenaries" to be "confronted."

Now, it has been recognized by the most obtuse that there is significant antiwar sentiment among GIs and that there are an impressive number of servicemen and women ready to assert their constitutional right to voice their views on the war.

Finally compelled to recognize this reality, a turn toward the GIs was finally made by those like the present operators of the National Mobe (which, incidentally, for all practical purposes has virtually stopped functioning as a coalition). But they made the turn to the GIs in such a damagingly irresponsible way that one is tempted to think it might almost be better if they hadn't.

The leaflet announcing the Fort Dix "love-in" is a prime example of what can be described, at best, as sheer stupidity. It's almost as if the leaflet was designed to turn off thinking GIs who are moving toward an antiwar position.

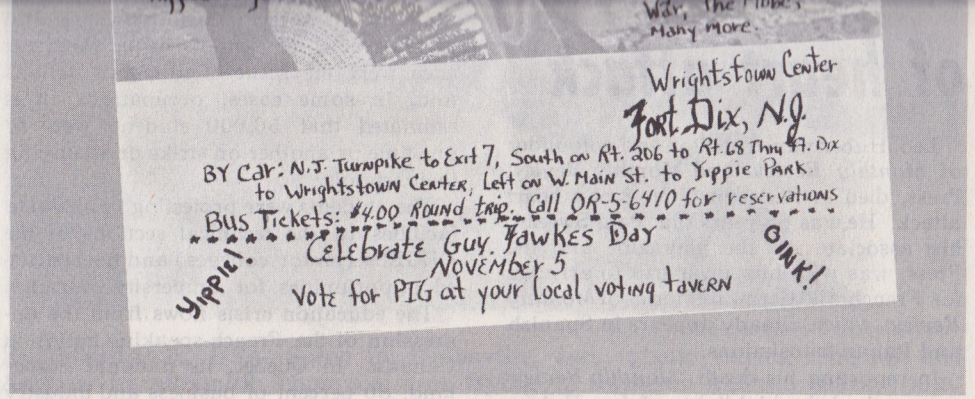
The antiwar movement can make an enormous contribution to the cause of peace by linking up with the antiwar sentiment in the Army. But such a linkup can be made only if the project is recognized and approached for what it is — a deadly serious business for the GIs involved.

Obviously, it is a far weightier matter for a serviceman to act against the war than a civilian. Constitutionally, he has the same rights as a civilian to express his political beliefs. But the GI must deal with the brass. He is subject to harassment and victimization ranging from extra duty to summary assignment to Vietnam.

Therefore a soldier with a minimum of common sense is not going to act precipitously or foolishly. But if he sees he has serious, significant support on the outside — in the civilian population — he can and will act.

This was demonstrated by the 500 GIs who joined 15,000 civilians in the Oct. 12 San Francisco demonstration, despite threats by the brass.

It was demonstrated by the nearly one thousand active duty GIs who participated in the parades, rallies and teach-ins during the Oct. 21-27 Week of International Solidarity with Vietnam, organized in this


Wrightstown Center
Fort Dix, N.J.
BY Car: N.J. Turnpike to Exit 7, South on Rt. 206 to Rt 68 Thru Ft. Dix to Wrightstown Center, Left on W. Main St. to Yippie Park.
Bus Tickets: $4.00 Round trip. Call OR-5-6410 for reservations
Celebrate Guy Fawkes Day
NOVEMBER 5
Vote for PIG at your local voting tavern
Yippie!
OINK!

HOW WEIRD CAN YOU GET? This leaflet was actually distributed to GIs by National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Antiwar servicemen looking for serious civilian support in bringing antiwar views to GIs could only be repelled by such trash.

mittee. In the face of heavy intimidation, GIs participated in places like Austin and Dallas, Texas, and Atlanta, Ga., not to speak of New York, Chicago, Seattle, etc.

But an antiwar GI — or one who simply wants to know more about the war — would be an utter fool to stick his neck out for the kind of scatter-brained affair outlined in the "Hanoi Rose" leaflet.

And, it might be added, few are likely to take seriously the offer to help "return them to civilian life," a key point in National Mobe propaganda.

The outcome, not surprisingly, was a flop. The *Guardian* reported: "It rained and rained over Wrightstown, N.J., where 200 soggy people stood in a clearing . . . across from the entrance to Ft. Dix to show support for the GIs inside. . . . Perhaps it would have been different if the sun had been out and the invited rock bands had played. But there were few soldiers in sight and the crowd had the uneasy feeling that the guys on the base must think the movement 'doesn't even have the sense to come in out of the rain'. . . . So the crowd, resigned, kept up their spirit with entertainment . . . and the rambling commentary of Paul Krassner. . . . Allen Ginsburg droned 'om' for hours over the loud speaker equipment, some freaks played catch with a defused bomb, night fell and it was over."

Amen.

Ft. Benning brass keeping the heat on socialist GI

By Lillian Hopkins

NOV. 14 — The brass at Fort Benning, Ga., continue to persecute antiwar activist Pfc. Edwin Glover (see *The Militant*, Nov. 9 & Nov. 16), but they are being met head on with a nationwide defense campaign. Glover's supporters are outraged at the physical pain and continual harassment inflicted upon the socialist GI, and they are voicing strong protests to the Fort Benning authorities.

The Atlanta Alliance for Peace is publicizing the facts of Glover's case and mobilizing local support for his rights. A

The Fort Benning authorities are understandably embarrassed about their unconstitutional actions receiving so much public attention. The intervention of Glover's civilian counsel, Rowland Watts of the Workers Defense League, resulted in all charges being officially dropped on Nov. 7. Soon afterward, however, Glover was assigned for another week to an extra work detail, and he remained under restriction on the "dropped" charges. His superiors then indicated that charges were pending on still other trumped-up charges; Ed Glover may yet become the first GI in

young people.

The equally sympathetic *Guardian* (Nov. 9) found that "the offensive seemed not to be the massive effort its organizers had announced."

The term "student strike," the *Guardian* added, "turned out to be a misnomer."

That was a bit of an understatement. In New York, for example, the Mobe in combination with some of the SDS leaders, plus spokesmen for the Radical Organizing Committee and High School Union, made grandiose announcements of a citywide strike coupled with massive street "confrontations" throughout the city on Election Day. Not even a thousand people turned out.

This was hardly surprising. Apart from the lack of any serious preparation, the so-called strike was politically motivated in a way that could serve only to narrow the base of the action. The antiwar theme which was supposed to be central virtually disappeared and was replaced by the sectarian notion of opposition to any form of participation in the electoral process — a view held by Dave Dellinger and Rennie Davis, who have been running the Mobe, and the SDSers and ROCers associated with them.

"The elections are shit. Our power is in the streets," proclaimed one SDS poster. It seemed a bit pathetic when you looked at

ward an antiwar position.

The antiwar movement can make an enormous contribution to the cause of peace by linking up with the antiwar sentiment in the Army. But such a linkup can be made only if the project is recognized and approached for what it is — a deadly serious business for the GIs involved.

Obviously, it is a far weightier matter for a serviceman to act against the war than a civilian. Constitutionally, he has the same rights as a civilian to express his political beliefs. But the GI must deal with the brass. He is subject to harassment and victimization ranging from extra duty to summary assignment to Vietnam.

Therefore a soldier with a minimum of common sense is not going to act precipitously or foolishly. But if he sees he has serious, significant support on the outside — in the civilian population — he can and will act.

This was demonstrated by the 500 GIs who joined 15,000 civilians in the Oct. 12 San Francisco demonstration, despite threats by the brass.

It was demonstrated by the nearly one thousand active duty GIs who participated in the parades, rallies and teach-ins during the Oct. 21-27 Week of International Solidarity with Vietnam, organized in this country by the Student Mobilization Com-

Photo by Shannon

MASS STRIKE? Scene at New York's Union Square at high point of "anti-election strike" which was supposed to shake the city.

And, it might be added, few are likely to take seriously the offer to help "return them to civilian life," a key point in National Mobe propaganda.

The outcome, not surprisingly, was a flop. The *Guardian* reported: "It rained and rained over Wrightstown, N.J., where 200 soggy people stood in a clearing . . . crowd, resigned, kept up their spirit with entertainment . . . and the rambling commentary of Paul Krassner. . . . Allen Ginsburg droned 'om' for hours over the loud speaker equipment, some freaks played catch with a defused bomb, night fell and it was over."

Amen.

Ft. Benning brass keeping the heat on socialist GI

By Lillian Hopkins

NOV. 14 — The brass at Fort Benning, Ga., continue to persecute antiwar activist Pfc. Edwin Glover (see *The Militant*, Nov. 9 & Nov. 16), but they are being met head on with a nationwide defense campaign. Glover's supporters are outraged at the physical pain and continual harassment inflicted upon the socialist GI, and they are voicing strong protests to the Fort Benning authorities.

The Atlanta Alliance for Peace is publicizing the facts of Glover's case and mobilizing local support for his rights. A telegram of protest to Fort Benning bears the signatures of Andrew Young of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, prominent Catholic and Episcopal clergymen, lawyers, professors, and representatives of the American Friends Service Committee, the Southern Students Organizing Committee, Students for a Democratic Society, and pacifist groups. Over 30 students at Emory University protested to the Pentagon. Articles on the case are appearing in the *Atlanta Constitution* and in the local underground newspaper, *The Great Speckled Bird.*

The GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee has informed its supporters around the country and in Europe and Japan about the serious attack on Glover. The commanders at Fort Benning and their mentors at the Pentagon have received numerous telegrams protesting the violent attack on Glover and demanding that all action against him cease. Petitions are circulating among antiwar activists and GIs on other bases, and defense meetings are being organized across the country.

The Fort Benning authorities are understandably embarrassed about their unconstitutional actions receiving so much public attention. The intervention of Glover's civilian counsel, Rowland Watts of the Workers Defense League, resulted in all charges being officially dropped on Nov. 7. Soon afterward, however, Glover was assigned for another week to an extra work detail, and he remained under restriction on the "dropped" charges. His superiors then indicated that charges were pending on still other trumped-up charges; Ed Glover may yet become the first GI in the history of Fort Benning to be court-martialed for a minor parking violation!

The brass revealed their nervousness last Friday, when they announced to the full company in formation that "any lawyers who come around looking for Glover" were to be sent directly to headquarters.

When a reporter from the *Atlanta Constitution* came to interview Glover Nov. 11, he was not allowed to talk to the antiwar GI in private but forced to conduct his interview in the constrained atmosphere of the orderly room and in the presence of the company commander and battalion intelligence officer. The officers contributed to the discussion with an attack on the antiwar movement as being run by "communists like these YSAers."

The harassment is particularly vicious in that it jeopardizes Glover's physical well-being, since he suffers from a severe and painful back ailment. His extra work details, which have included moving rock piles and wielding a heavy pick, could only be accomplished under heavy medication.

Nixon: Vietnam stand remains bipartisan

By Barry Sheppard

Soon after Tricky Dick squeezed through the elections with a slight plurality, Hustling Hubert, on his way to the Virgin Islands for a two-week vacation, dropped off in Florida where Nixon was basking in the sun to pay his erstwhile opponent a visit. The purpose of this friendly call was to pledge Humphrey's loyalty to the oleaginous swagman who is to be the next President of the United States.

Nixon and Humphrey met in what the *New York Times* described as "an amiable display of bipartisan unity" to "exchange assurances of support."

"We've completed a hard-fought campaign," Humphrey said to the press after meeting with Nixon. "Both of us are well aware of trials and tribulations of partisan life and politics, but we're equally well aware of the necessity for leaders of the parties to pull together on matters of great national concern."

Nixon, for his part, assured that he would seek out Humphrey's advice, "particularly in matters of foreign policy."

The point was underlined a few days later when Nixon paid a visit to the White House and emerged to declare that he and Johnson saw eye-to-eye on the Vietnam war. "I gave assurances [on the question of Vietnam] to the Secretary of State, and of course the President, that they could speak not just for this Administration but for the nation, and that meant for the next Administration, as well," Nixon said.

This "display of bipartisan unity" on the Vietnam war extends not only to basic U.S. foreign policy but to key domestic

Richard Nixon

issues as well. One of the significant features of the elections was the general unhappiness with all the capitalist candidates expressed by the unprecedented number of people who felt there was no essential difference between Nixon and Humphrey. And they were right. We can expect Nixon to continue the basic policies of the Johnson administration.

Within the radical movement, there is a good deal of discussion about the meaning of the election results. One question being discussed is whether or not the vote signifies a trend to the right. We will analyze this and related questions next week.

Frame-up of black youths pressed in Evansville

By Gus Horowitz

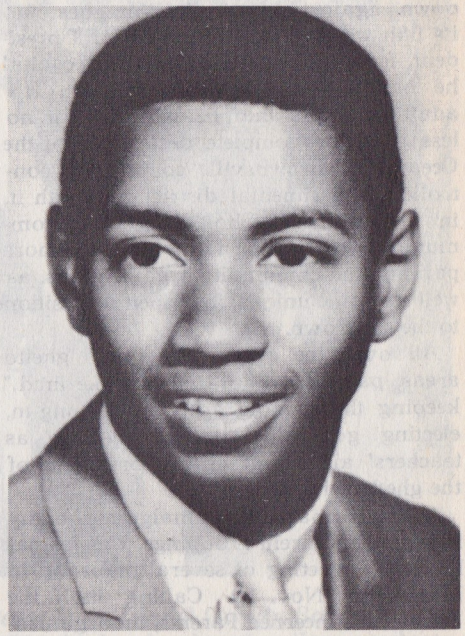
EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 13 — Circuit Court Judge William H. Miller refused to grant a change of venue this morning to Wayne Crowe, 18-year-old black youth falsely accused of arson in the burning of the Cottage Lumber Company during an uprising in the black community in late August. Last week Crowe's bond was raised from $500 to $2,000.

Racial tensions ran high during the August uprising and pressure has been building up within the white ruling class to produce scapegoats for the uprising, especially for the two major incidents, the burning of the lumber company and the wounding of a policeman.

Sydney Berger, Crowe's lawyer, cited newspaper stories that have appeared in the Evansville papers as evidence that Crowe could not get a fair trial in the city. Inflamatory front page headlines in the *Evansville Press* have appeared with the clear intention of prejudicing public opinion against Crowe and the other 16 black youths arrested two weeks ago.

The youths are now facing various charges including robbery, arson, and shooting a policeman. Many residents of Evansville's black community view the arrests as part of a general attack on the black community as a whole. The attitude of the Evansville newspapers confirms this opinion.

Shortly after the large-scale arrests, the executive committee of the Evansville NAACP met and decided to issue a statement criticizing the *Evansville Press* for its handling of the story. Clark Johnson, president of the local NAACP chapter, said, "We feel the way the *Evansville Press* handled the story of the black youth did not contribute to better relationship for the total community, because it further stigmatizes the black community, and ra-



Wayne Crowe

In this present case, even more pressure is being placed on the defendants. The court is trying to take the juveniles to circuit court to try them as adults. Just five days ago, one of the 17-year-olds accused of robbery was held on $5,000 bond, the highest in juvenile court history in Evansville.

A number of the defendants have been forced to sign statements of guilt implicating others, but already one 15-year-old has retracted his statement relating to the burning of the lumber yard. The general position of the city administration, as talked about in city hall circles here, is that the accused black youths will have to do time.

Wayne Crowe however is determined not to do time. At his arraignment today he pleaded not guilty and asked for a jury

Nixon and Humphrey met in what the *New York Times* described as "an amiable display of bipartisan unity" to "exchange assurances of support."

"We've completed a hard-fought campaign," Humphrey said to the press after meeting with Nixon. "Both of us are well aware of trials and tribulations of partisan life and politics, but we're equally well aware of the necessity for leaders of the parties to pull together on matters of great national concern."

Nixon, for his part, assured that he would seek out Humphrey's advice, "particularly in matters of foreign policy."

The point was underlined a few days later when Nixon paid a visit to the White House and emerged to declare that he and Johnson saw eye-to-eye on the Vietnam war. "I gave assurances [on the question of Vietnam] to the Secretary of State, and of course the President, that they could speak not just for this Administration but for the nation, and that meant for the next Administration, as well," Nixon said.

This "display of bipartisan unity" on the Vietnam war extends not only to basic U.S. foreign policy but to key domestic

Richard Nixon

issues as well. One of the significant features of the elections was the general unhappiness with all the capitalist candidates expressed by the unprecedented number of people who felt there was no essential difference between Nixon and Humphrey. And they were right. We can expect Nixon to continue the basic policies of the Johnson administration.

Within the radical movement, there is a good deal of discussion about the meaning of the election results. One question being discussed is whether or not the vote signifies a trend to the right. We will analyze this and related questions next week.

Minn. local board refuses to count minority votes

"You might be able to get a vote counted for Halstead and Boutelle—but it will cost you about $5,000."

This was essentially the advice that Lakeville, Minn., resident Marian Freeman received from the state attorney general's office when she discovered that her local election board had refused to count her vote, and those of here sister and her son, for the Peace and Freedom and Socialist Workers parties.

The three relatives had cast two votes for Eldridge Cleaver and one vote for the SWP ticket in the presidential elections Nov. 5. But when the Lakeville election board posted the tally of votes two days later, there were none for any minority party.

Mrs. Freedman immediately asked the county election judge to rectify the error. The judge admitted that he had seen the ballots in question, but he had no intention of ordering the county canvassing board to count them.

Within the next few days, Mrs. Freeman took the case to the Dakota County auditor and attorney (Lakeville is in Dakota County), and to the state attorney general's office. She got the run-around every time.

All these officials told Mrs. Freeman that she had a legitimate complaint. All she had to do was bring suit through legal channels, merely costing about $5,000.

J. Jerome Kluck, the Dakota County attorney, told the *Minneapolis Tribune*

Black students smoke-bombed

During a demonstration of black high-school students in the little town of Swan-Quarter, North Carolina, Nov. 12, police hurled smoke grenades into the County Courthouse after the students entered it

the two major incidents, the burning of the lumber company and the wounding of a policeman.

Sydney Berger, Crowe's lawyer, cited newspaper stories that have appeared in the Evansville papers as evidence that Crowe could not get a fair trial in the city. Inflamatory front page headlines in the *Evansville Press* have appeared with the clear intention of prejudicing public opinion against Crowe and the other 16 black youths arrested two weeks ago.

The youths are now facing various charges including robbery, arson, and shooting a policeman. Many residents of Evansville's black community view the arrests as part of a general attack on the black community as a whole. The attitude of the Evansville newspapers confirms this opinion.

Shortly after the large-scale arrests, the executive committee of the Evansville NAACP met and decided to issue a statement criticizing the *Evansville Press* for its handling of the story. Clark Johnson, president of the local NAACP chapter, said, "We feel the way the *Evansville Press* handled the story of the black youth did not contribute to better relationship for the total community, because it further stigmatizes the black community, and racial-wise it was overplayed."

Throughout the past few months, and especially since the uprising in August, the police and the newspapers have consistently played up stories of robberies and assaults claiming that Evansville was experiencing a "crime wave" and blaming black youth for it.

The pressure had built up for the city to produce scapegoats. Almost miraculously, just before the elections, the city rounded up 16 black youths aiming to clear their books of unsolved crimes attributed to the alleged crime wave and finding scapegoats for the incidents during the uprising in August.

The papers played up lurid police stories alleging that the youths were part of a "loosely knit" organization called "The Thieves" whose "principal motive was money and loot." Despite these prejudicial accounts which indicate that a fair trial in Evansville would be impossible, Judge Miller refused to grant a change in venue.

He is the same judge that previously sentenced two 18-year-old black youths Jerry Anderson and Clark J. Johnson to one to 10 years in the Indiana state reformatory for second degree arson, a charge resulting from an alleged attempt in April to burn Central High School.

Feeling ran high in the black commu-

Wayne Crowe

In this present case, even more pressure is being placed on the defendants. The court is trying to take the juveniles to circuit court to try them as adults. Just five days ago, one of the 17-year-olds accused of robbery was held on $5,000 bond, the highest in juvenile court history in Evansville.

A number of the defendants have been forced to sign statements of guilt implicating others, but already one 15-year-old has retracted his statement relating to the burning of the lumber yard. The general position of the city administration, as talked about in city hall circles here, is that the accused black youths will have to do time.

Wayne Crowe however is determined not to do time. At his arraignment today he pleaded not guilty and asked for a jury trial which has been set for Jan. 8. Today, the same day that the court refused to grant the change of venue, the city council passed a spending ordinance granting $25,000 over-time pay to the police for their part in quelling the August uprising. The extra spending will leave the city with a year-end deficit of $22,000.

Patrolman Ed Folz of the radio division summed up the attitude of these public servants to the new spending measure: "I just want the money," he said. "I need it."

Veterans win rights ruling in high court

NEW YORK—The U.S. Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling Nov. 12 supporting the right of antiwar activists to distribute leaflets in the Port Authority Bus Terminal here. The case was brought against the Port Authority in 1966 by Ron Wolin of the Veterans and Reservists to

to count minority votes

"You might be able to get a vote counted for Halstead and Boutelle—but it will cost you about $5,000."

This was essentially the advice that Lakeville, Minn., resident Marian Freeman received from the state attorney general's office when she discovered that her local election board had refused to count her vote, and those of here sister and her son, for the Peace and Freedom and Socialist Workers parties.

The three relatives had cast two votes for Eldridge Cleaver and one vote for the SWP ticket in the presidential elections Nov. 5. But when the Lakeville election board posted the tally of votes two days later, there were none for any minority party.

Mrs. Freedman immediately asked the county election judge to rectify the error. The judge admitted that he had seen the ballots in question, but he had no intention of ordering the county canvassing board to count them.

Within the next few days, Mrs. Freeman took the case to the Dakota County auditor and attorney (Lakeville is in Dakota County), and to the state attorney general's office. She got the run-around every time.

All these officials told Mrs. Freeman that she had a legitimate complaint. All she had to do was bring suit through legal channels, merely costing about $5,000.

J. Jerome Kluck, the Dakota County attorney, told the *Minneapolis Tribune*, "if she is concerned, she would have to operate like anyone else and bring a petition to the district court to direct the canvassing board to look at the ballots.

"Basically," Kluck continued, "it's the same as if she were asking for a recount of the votes. She is in no different position than any other citizen with a grievance, and I told her she would have to get her own attorney."

Longtime voters for minority parties in this country will know that the case is not unusual. Not only do many local election boards refuse to count votes of minority parties, but to add insult to injury, they often count the minority votes in with the totals of the major parties.

It is part and parcel of the whole rigged setup aimed against minority parties in the "democratic" process.

But Mrs. Freeman isn't backing down, and her case has already received widespread publicity in the Minnesota press and on television and radio. One of the major parties campaigned under the slogan, "This time vote like your whole world depended on it." Mrs. Freeman has a good question to put to President-elect Nixon: "How?"

Black students smoke-bombed

During a demonstration of black high-school students in the little town of Swan-Quarter, North Carolina, Nov. 12, police hurled smoke grenades into the County Courthouse after the students entered it to protest a cut in welfare payments. The cops slammed the courthouse doors shut so that the students could not get away from the smoke. One 17-year-old girl became so desperate that she jumped out of second-story window. It was only then that the cops let the rest of the coughing, choking students out of the trap.

Since Sept. 10, the scheduled start of the school year, more than 800 black students have been taking part in a boycott of the schools in Swan Quarter. They are demanding that the county drop a school-integration plan which calls for the elimination of one of the two black schools in the county. The students want a desegregation plan which would utilize the two black schools as well as the two white schools, and which would require that white students attend black schools.

In an effort to smash the protest movement, the county welfare department cut off welfare payments to those families whose children are participating in the boycotts.

In demonstrations against the cuts in welfare funds, numbers of arrests have been made. On Nov. 12, 47 students, most of them 16 and 17 years old, were herded to jail.

the police and the newspapers have consistently played up stories of robberies and assaults claiming that Evansville was experiencing a "crime wave" and blaming black youth for it.

The pressure had built up for the city to produce scapegoats. Almost miraculously, just before the elections, the city rounded up 16 black youths aiming to clear their books of unsolved crimes attributed to the alleged crime wave and finding scapegoats for the incidents during the uprising in August.

The papers played up lurid police stories alleging that the youths were part of a "loosely knit" organization called "The Thieves" whose "principal motive was money and loot." Despite these prejudicial accounts which indicate that a fair trial in Evansville would be impossible, Judge Miller refused to grant a change in venue.

He is the same judge that previously sentenced two 18-year-old black youths Jerry Anderson and Clark J. Johnson to one to 10 years in the Indiana state reformatory for second degree arson, a charge resulting from an alleged attempt in April to burn Central High School.

Feeling ran high in the black community against Miller's sentencing of Anderson and Johnson. The two youths had had no previous record and most black people expected probation or suspended sentences.

We're still waiting for minority returns

As usual, election officials are slow to make available the votes received by minor parties. As we go to press, we have only a few scattered returns for the Socialist Workers Party ticket.

The same is true for the Black Panther, Peace and Freedom, Freedom and Peace, Communist and Socialist Labor parties.

As soon as we receive official reports on these votes, we will make them available to our readers.

the change of venue, the city council passed a spending ordinance granting $25,000 over-time pay to the police for their part in quelling the August uprising. The extra spending will leave the city with a year-end deficit of $22,000.

Patrolman Ed Folz of the radio division summed up the attitude of these public servants to the new spending measure: "I just want the money," he said. "I need it."

Veterans win rights ruling in high court

NEW YORK—The U. S. Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling Nov. 12 supporting the right of antiwar activists to distribute leaflets in the Port Authority Bus Terminal here. The case was brought against the Port Authority in 1966 by Ron Wolin of the Veterans and Reservists to End the War in Vietnam and the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee.

The New York bus terminal is one of the largest in the world, with a daily traffic of more than 200,000 people, many of whom are soldiers en route to bases or on leave.

Wolin and others had been threatened with arrest when they tried to pass out leaflets to GIs inside the giant terminal. The Port Authority argued that it was a private institution and that leaflet distribution interfered with the "commuters' rights to get home quickly."

Wolin countered that the terminal was public and it was the right of the public to distribute political literature. His viewpoint was upheld by a three-judge panel of the U. S. court of appeals last March; the Supreme Court refused to alter this ruling.

The Associated Press declared that the decision "gave proponents of broad free-speech rights a major victory."

Wolin, who is now active in the Veterans for Peace, said the group carries on regular leafleting at the terminal and is receiving an increasingly favorable response from GIs.

N.Y. UFT head presses racist school shutdown

As the New York City United Federation of Teachers' reactionary school shutdown against decentralization goes into its fifth week, Albert Shanker, UFT president, is rapidly spending whatever capital he had by way of public support. His adamant stand that he will settle for no less than the complete destruction of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville community controlled, experimental district and with it, in actuality, the whole concept of community control, is bringing more and more parents and community organizations, as well as some unions, into open opposition to the shutdown.

All over the city, especially in ghetto areas, parents are "organizing like mad," keeping the schools open by sleeping-in, electing governing boards, helping as teachers' aides and as janitors. Most of the ghetto schools are open.

A new formation, an amalgam of many independent parent groupings, was formalized at a meeting of several thousand in Manhattan Nov. 10. Calling itself the Union of Concerned Parents, the organization already has a reported membership of 56,000 in 42 locals throughout the city. It is structured like a trade union and intends to operate with "locals and with a say in union contracts." Under the new decentralization law the five boroughs of New York are divided into 31 districts. The UCP intends to see to it that the city's $1-billion education budget is spent for education — not for the enrichment of crooked politicians or building contractors.

In the first meeting of the new union, Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer of District 65 of Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Union and president of the Negro American Labor Council, said "the issue is not due process or job security but whether the community shall live or not."

I. F. Stone has devoted a whole issue of *I. F. Stone's Weekly* to an excellent report on the school shutdown. Free re-

The National Picketline

The ad also traces the history of a vicious piece of hate literature Shanker is using to smear the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board as anti-Semitic. Early in the strike two anonymous, separate leaflets appeared. Shanker and his public relations department have made a composite of these two leaflets and are distributing them. The New York Civil Liberties Union, which investigated the matter, characterized the reprint as a "vicious smear reminiscent of the period of Senator Joseph McCarthy."

The teachers' ad touches on the real danger in Shanker's fight against community control — the approach to the education for black and Puerto Rican children. They say:

"We, the teachers of Ocean Hill-Brownsville, are working together with parents and administrators to *teach* the children of this community. *We approach the children with an expectation of success which we communicate to them and to which they are responding*" (my emphasis).

As we have said before, many of the older teachers approach teaching ghetto children as an impossible task. They communicate this "you can't learn" attitude to the children, and the result is chaos. A child has an uncanny ability to read minds, if not the books. (An alarming number of New York high-school students cannot read.) A child knows when he is considered the enemy, and he acts accordingly.

No miracles have occured either in Ocean Hill-Brownsville or at Intermediate School 201 in Harlem. There is no magic door to reading, though it is basic to all skills. The new teaching methods have been in ef-

Evansville: rebellion and police frame-up

Photo courtesy Evansville Press

EVANSVILLE, USA. Scene in Evansville, Ind., ghetto during rebellion last August. In aftermath cops are now trying to frame-up militant black youth.

By Ed Smith

The lumber-company fire in Evansville, Ind., which Wayne Crowe is falsely charged with setting, climaxed the second night of a three-day police attack on the black community there.

With a population under 150,000, Evansville is a smaller city than most of the places where similar police riots have occurred in the last three years, and the incidents involved were on a smaller scale.

provoked the black community again. They beat up one young man and shot a black girl, Carolyn Gold, aged 20. This occurred at 2:30 a.m. (Saturday, Aug. 24). Here is what the *Evansville Press* reported:

"Negroes in the area said that about 2:30 a.m. a young Negro boy ran past some police in front of the Club Paradise at 253 Lincoln. The youth was ordered to stop, and when he didn't the witnesses claimed a policeman knocked him down

teachers' aides and as janitors. Most of the ghetto schools are open.

A new formation, an amalgam of many independent parent groupings, was formalized at a meeting of several thousand in Manhattan Nov. 10. Calling itself the Union of Concerned Parents, the organization already has a reported membership of 56,000 in 42 locals throughout the city. It is structured like a trade union and intends to operate with "locals and with a say in union contracts." Under the new decentralization law the five boroughs of New York are divided into 31 districts. The UCP intends to see to it that the city's $1-billion education budget is spent for education — not for the enrichment of crooked politicians or building contractors.

In the first meeting of the new union, Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer of District 65 of Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Union and president of the Negro American Labor Council, said "the issue is not due process or job security but whether the community shall live or not."

I. F. Stone has devoted a whole issue of *I. F. Stone's Weekly* to an excellent report on the school shutdown. Free reprints of this Nov. 4 issue are available by writing to *I. F. Stone's Weekly*, 5618 Nebraska Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20015.

In the Nov. 11 *New York Times*, a full page ad, signed by the 350 new teachers now working in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district made hash out of Albert Shanker's several charges, the chief of which is that the governing board is both racist and anti-Semitic.

The teachers pointed out that of the 350 teachers hired by the governing board, 70 percent are white, and 50 percent of those are Jewish.

The teachers' ad touches on the real danger in Shanker's fight against community control — the approach to the education for black and Puerto Rican children. They say:

"We, the teachers of Ocean Hill-Brownsville, are working together with parents and administrators to *teach* the children of this community. *We approach the children with an expectation of success which we communicate to them and to which they are responding*" (my emphasis).

As we have said before, many of the older teachers approach teaching ghetto children as an impossible task. They communicate this "you can't learn" attitude to the children, and the result is chaos. A child has an uncanny ability to read minds, if not the books. (An alarming number of New York high-school students cannot read.) A child knows when he is considered the enemy, and he acts accordingly.

No miracles have occured either in Ocean Hill-Brownsville or at Intermediate School 201 in Harlem. There is no magic door to reading, though it is basic to all skills. The new teaching methods have been in effect only one school year plus a few short weeks, and these children are suffering from all the grave damage done to them in their previous school years. It will take more than the short time that has elapsed since the experimental districts came into existence to fully correct the educational damage already done. But all unbiased reporters agree that significant progress is being made.

This new educational program is in grave danger in Shanker's attack on decentralization. In this fight he is proving he is the racist — not the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board nor the community it represents.

— Marvel Scholl

CALENDAR

BOSTON

REPRESSION IN PUERTO RICO. Speaker: **Rodolfo Rodriguez.** Fri., Nov. 22, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307 (one block from Mass. Ave.) Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

●

CHICAGO

REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM AND SOCIALISM. Speaker: **Paul Boutelle,** 1968 SWP vice-presidential candidate. Fri., Nov. 22, 8 p.m. 302 S. Canal. Contrib. 75 cents. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

●

LOS ANGELES

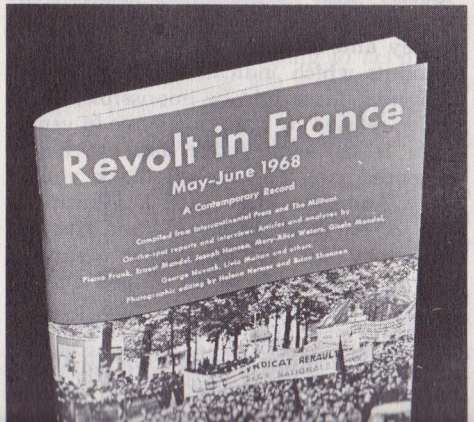


Photo courtesy Evansville Press

EVANSVILLE, USA. Scene in Evansville, Ind., ghetto during rebellion last August. In aftermath cops are now trying to frame-up militant black youth.

By Ed Smith

The lumber-company fire in Evansville, Ind., which Wayne Crowe is falsely charged with setting, climaxed the second night of a three-day police attack on the black community there.

With a population under 150,000, Evansville is a smaller city than most of the places where similar police riots have occurred in the last three years, and the incidents involved were on a smaller scale. All-told, police charge that 10 stores were "looted," and they assess the total damages, including the burnt-down lumber company, at $275,000.

But this didn't prevent the Evansville city council from putting on a big show and imitating the city halls of northern big cities down to the finest detail: Cops were deputized and armed with the latest "antiriot" weaponry; blacks were charged with "sniping;" an 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew was called.

"City governmental officials set up an emergency 'command post' in the mayor's conference room," the *Evansville Courier* reported, "complete with telephone and a police radio." Heavily armed police squad cars were dispatched to "patrol" the black community.

And true to form, about a month after the incidents took place, the police arrested a number of young blacks and blamed the whole thing on them.

This would have been somewhat more difficult to do at the time of the late-August disturbance. At that time even the Evansville newspapers reported the provocations against the black community which triggered the incidents.

It was also clear from newspaper accounts that the police did not have one iota of evidence to blame anyone but themselves and other white racists.

The first night of disturbances, Thursday, provoked the black community again. They beat up one young man and shot a black girl, Carolyn Gold, aged 20. This occurred at 2:30 a.m. (Saturday, Aug. 24). Here is what the *Evansville Press* reported:

"Negroes in the area said that about 2:30 a.m. a young Negro boy ran past some police in front of the Club Paradise at 253 Lincoln. The youth was ordered to stop, and when he didn't the witnesses claimed a policeman knocked him down and began beating him.

"At that point some unidentified bystanders began throwing bottles and other objects at the police. Confusion resulted and several shots from an unidentified source were fired. Shortly after that, the crowd learned that Miss Gold had been wounded by a ricocheting bullet."

The fire at the Cottage Building Company occurred three hours later the same morning. It was a three-alarm fire, burning down the lumber company and damaging three other buildings and one car.

Here, according to the Aug. 24 *Evansville Press*, "a policeman was wounded by a sniper . . . He was shot from the rear by a sniper while guarding fire lines at Governor and Canal, near the fire scene."

It should be noted that up to that point, the only injury resulting from bullet fire had been the young woman "wounded by a ricocheting bullet . . . from an unidentified source."

The Evansville police department has not explained why they were unable to identify who shot the black girl but know for sure that the cop was "wounded by a sniper." Later that night they arrested Wilbert Hathaway, whom they claimed was armed with a shotgun, and charged him with shooting the officer.

The combination of events — black people reacting because cops beat up a youth,

Nebraska Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

In the Nov. 11 *New York Times*, a full page ad, signed by the 350 new teachers now working in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district made hash out of Albert Shanker's several charges, the chief of which is that the governing board is both racist and anti-Semitic.

The teachers pointed out that of the 350 teachers hired by the governing board, 70 percent are white, and 50 percent of those are Jewish.

CALENDAR

BOSTON

REPRESSION IN PUERTO RICO. Speaker: **Rodolfo Rodriguez.** **Fri., Nov. 22, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave.,** Rm. 307 (one block from Mass. Ave.) Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

●

CHICAGO

REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM AND SOCIALISM. Speaker: **Paul Boutelle,** 1968 SWP vice-presidential candidate. **Fri., Nov. 22, 8 p.m. 302 S. Canal.** Contrib. 75 cents. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

●

LOS ANGELES

HOW CAN THE GIs END THE WAR? Speakers: **Bill Hathaway,** Air Force vet, 1968 SWP candidate for Los Angeles board of education; **Mike McAllister,** Vietnam vet, antiwar activist; and an active-duty GI to be announced. **Fri., Nov. 22, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. Fourth St.** Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

* * *

MARXIST RADIO COMMENTARY, now weekly, by **Theodore Edwards,** Socialist Workers Party. Mondays, 6:45 p.m.; repeated Tuesdays, 10:15 a.m. KPFK (90.6 FM).

●

NEW YORK

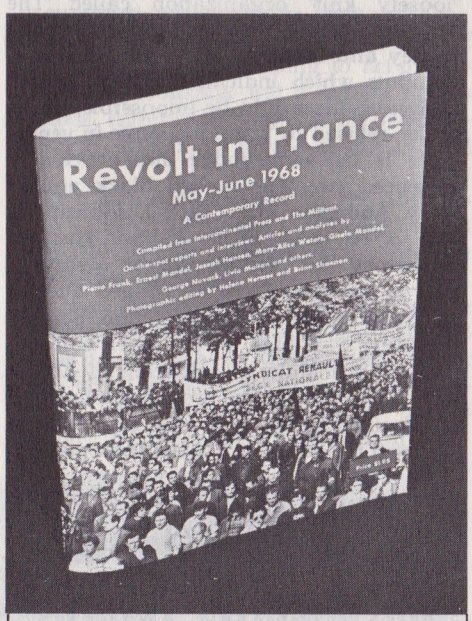
THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCENE AND THE 1968 ELECTIONS. Is American politics moving to the right? What is the meaning of the Wallace vote? What's ahead for American radicals? Speaker: **Jack Barnes,** SWP national organizational secretary and 1968 campaign director. **Fri., Nov. 22, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway** (near 18th St.). Contrib. $1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

HAVE YOU MOVED? If so please notify our business office of your new address, including ZIP.

from all the grave damage done to them in their previous school years. It will take more than the short time that has elapsed since the experimental districts came into existence to fully correct the educational damage already done. But all unbiased reporters agree that significant progress is being made.

This new educational program is in grave danger in Shanker's attack on decentralization. In this fight he is proving he is the racist — not the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board nor the community it represents.

— Marvel Scholl



168 pages, with photographs

Compiled from

Intercontinental Press

and

The Militant

$1.95

New York State residents, add 2% tax;
New York City, 5%.

Order from

MERIT PUBLISHERS
873 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10003

But this didn't prevent the Evansville city council from putting on a big show and imitating the city halls of northern big cities down to the finest detail: Cops were deputized and armed with the latest "antiriot" weaponry; blacks were charged with "sniping;" an 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew was called.

"City governmental officials set up an emergency 'command post' in the mayor's conference room," the *Evansville Courier* reported, "complete with telephone and a police radio." Heavily armed police squad cars were dispatched to "patrol" the black community.

And true to form, about a month after the incidents took place, the police arrested a number of young blacks and blamed the whole thing on them.

This would have been somewhat more difficult to do at the time of the late-August disturbance. At that time even the Evansville newspapers reported the provocations against the black community which triggered the incidents.

It was also clear from newspaper accounts that the police did not have one iota of evidence to blame anyone but themselves and other white racists.

The first night of disturbances, Thursday, Aug. 22, was touched off when three white workers at a local archery company drove into the black community about 11 p.m. and shot arrows at two black people. "Joyce Patterson," the *Evansville Press* reported the next day, "said she was struck in the hair by one of the arrows.

"A front window in the home of Gilbert Robling . . . was broken by another arrow." Black spokesmen of the community said later that another man had narrowly escaped an arrow shot at his head.

The three trigger-string-happy bowmen were later arrested and still have not been tried. Police admitted that there were three bows and three arrows in the red GTO convertible the whites were driving.

Meanwhile, however, the community had reacted. "Crowds of Negroes threw objects and vandalized businesses and passing cars," the press reported. What this actually meant, according to the newspapers' own accounts, was that plate-glass windows were reported broken in five stores and there had been a fire lasting eight minutes in one restaurant.

The following evening Evansville cops jects at the police. Confusion resulted and several shots from an unidentified source were fired. Shortly after that, the crowd learned that Miss Gold had been wounded by a ricocheting bullet."

The fire at the Cottage Building Company occurred three hours later the same morning. It was a three-alarm fire, burning down the lumber company and damaging three other buildings and one car.

Here, according to the Aug. 24 *Evansville Press*, "a policeman was wounded by a sniper . . . He was shot from the rear by a sniper while guarding fire lines at Governor and Canal, near the fire scene."

It should be noted that up to that point, the only injury resulting from bullet fire had been the young woman "wounded by a ricocheting bullet . . . from an unidentified source."

The Evansville police department has not explained why they were unable to identify who shot the black girl but know for sure that the cop was "wounded by a sniper." Later that night they arrested Wilbert Hathaway, whom they claimed was armed with a shotgun, and charged him with shooting the officer.

The combination of events — black people reacting because cops beat up a youth, bottles being thrown, and three hours after that was supposedly calmed down, a three-alarm fire and a wounded officer — drove the Evansville police and city council into a frenzy. The arrests began.

"Riding four and five in a squad car, officers were armed to the hilt. In addition to their .38 caliber service revolvers and recent issues of chemical Mace, officers carried privately owned rifles, shotguns and automatic carbines.

"It was Police Chief Darwin Covert's theory that officers could better handle their own weapons than some of the high-powered weapons in the police arsenal which already had been issued to the policemen assigned to strategic positions.

"One high-booted officer wore a knotted handkerchief around his neck and with two bandoliers of brightly colored red and green shotgun shells strung over his shoulders, earned the nickname of 'Pancho Villa.'"

But now they have calmed down and gotten to the serious business of charging 16- to 18-year-old black youths with provoking "racial disorders."

A Militant interview:

From Paris barricades to Cuba to Mexico City

By Dick Roberts

NEW YORK—An unusual exhibition has been scheduled to open at the Museum of Modern Art in late November. This is a display of revolutionary posters from the French upsurge of last May and June, and the Mexican student struggle on the eve of the Olympic Games. It may also include posters from Czechoslovakia and several other countries.

The poster display is largely the work of two French architectural students, Dominique Izoard and Jean-Claude Leveque, who participated in the spring revolt in France, the fall struggles in Mexico City, and spent the intervening two months in Cuba.

Both were eyewitnesses to the notorious Oct. 2 Tlatelolco massacre in Mexico City, where police opened machine-gun fire on a peaceful demonstration of students, killing as many as 300. They were able to leave Mexico with devastating photos of the police atrocities. They discussed their experiences in an interview while in New York to arrange the poster exhibit.

Izoard and Leveque were propelled into their visits to Cuba and Mexico by the French events. Both had been studying architecture at the Beaux Arts in Paris; when the student upsurge began, they found themselves working in the Atelier Populaire of the Beaux Arts—the workshop which produced posters for the struggle on a daily and hourly basis.

These posters, which covered the walls of Paris and were to become world famous, were the result of planning, experimentation and discussion, Izoard explained. Each poster was judged on the merits of its effects for different purposes; new ones were made as each new demonstration

with the long-range perspective of setting up a Parisian edition of the magazine.

The two reporter-architects were extremely impressed by Cuba. "I was very astonished," Izoard stated. "I have been in such countries as Yugoslavia and Rumania, but I have never seen such dynamism—every day, every hour."

"They want to build another man," Leveque explained. "They want to improve the human being."

The *Le Point* team decided to try to bring the truth about Cuba to Europe in the form of an exhibition modeled on the "Third World" exhibition in Havana last winter. *Le Point* had eight reporters in Cuba, including Izoard and Leveque.

They collected photos, movies and interviews with a number of people, including top leaders of the revolution. The exhibition is scheduled for Brussels in February.

Izoard and Leveque also participated in an exciting architectural project. This was the planning of a village in Valle de la Mosca, in Pinar del Rio Province.

The Cuban government had originally built a town there for 500 peasants who had previously lived in houses as much as a mile apart. But the peasants had not been happy with the new village and had moved back to their old homes.

"They felt it was too artificial," Izoard said. "We were working with about 30 architects, engineers and psychologists who had been sent to find out what kind of village the people really wanted and to design one that was more human and met their needs."

When the project was finished, it was personally reviewed and approved by Commandante Osmany Cienfuegos, a member of the central committee of the

Paris rebellion poster

they could bring the experience they gained in France to help them depict the truth about the undemocratic, exclusionist and racist nature of the sports event.

But as soon as they arrived in Mexico City, they found themselves engulfed in the student upsurge, where they could put their poster-making talents to work in an immediate struggle. "When we left, there were four workshops like the Atelier Populaire!"

The two reporters felt that the Mexican struggle is on a higher political level than the French movement, because it has been faced with greater repression and it has made strong links with the people.

They described how the National Strike Council, which represents 70 schools, had sent strike brigades to talk to and help peasants and workers. These brigades were composed of students in various fields like agronomy and medicine.

They worked directly with the people and had been able to build ties between the student and mass struggle. Evidence of the success of this effort was the mass demonstration in support of the students in Mexico City, Aug. 27, which included 750,000 people and the massive "Silent Demonstration" the following week.

The area of Tlatelolco, where the treacherous government attack took place, had been

Oct. 2 attack. He had been with a group of journalists on a balcony overlooking the demonstration. The police attack, which had clearly been carefully planned beforehand, began when policemen in civilian clothes, armed with machine guns, went to the roof of the building where the journalists were grouped.

The plainclothes police could be identified by the fact that each one of them wore white gloves. They opened fire from the roof with slow, murderous precision. Leveque noted the deliberate terrorism of the methodic bursts of machine-gun fire.

Every so often a machine gunner would lean over the roof and spray bullets into the balcony below where the journalists were attempting to hide. Meanwhile the army launched a frontal attack on the terrorized populace in the square.

One further piece of the cynicism of the police attack was described by Leveque. After the torturous hour of sporadic machine-gun fire into the crowd of trapped journalists, they had been herded into the basement and kept until 10:30 in the evening—four hours after the attack began.

When the journalists were finally released, the police had spotlessly cleaned the balcony and square so that there were no traces of blood to be seen! That was what

and spent the intervening two months in Cuba.

Both were eyewitnesses to the notorious Oct. 2 Tlatelolco massacre in Mexico City, where police opened machine-gun fire on a peaceful demonstration of students, killing as many as 300. They were able to leave Mexico with devastating photos of the police atrocities. They discussed their experiences in an interview while in New York to arrange the poster exhibit.

Izoard and Leveque were propelled into their visits to Cuba and Mexico by the French events. Both had been studying architecture at the Beaux Arts in Paris; when the student upsurge began, they found themselves working in the Atelier Populaire of the Beaux Arts — the workshop which produced posters for the struggle on a daily and hourly basis.

These posters, which covered the walls of Paris and were to become world famous, were the result of planning, experimentation and discussion, Izoard explained. Each poster was judged on the merits of its effects for different purposes; new ones were made as each new demonstration required different slogans with different political objectives.

Izoard also worked in the Action Committee of the ninth district in Paris, an area including large department stores and theaters. The committee helped the formation of workers' committees in individual stores; and it was in the long discussions following committee meetings that the idea of visiting Cuba came up.

In the course of preparations for going to Cuba, Izoard and Leveque came in contact with the Belgian radical magazine *Le Point* and they decided to work for *Le Point* as photographers and journalists, *Le Point* had eight reporters in Cuba, including Izoard and Leveque.

They collected photos, movies and interviews with a number of people, including top leaders of the revolution. The exhibition is scheduled for Brussels in February.

Izoard and Leveque also participated in an exciting architectural project. This was the planning of a village in Valle de la Mosca, in Pinar del Rio Province.

The Cuban government had originally built a town there for 500 peasants who had previously lived in houses as much as a mile apart. But the peasants had not been happy with the new village and had moved back to their old homes.

"They felt it was too artificial," Izoard said. "We were working with about 30 architects, engineers and psychologists who had been sent to find out what kind of village the people really wanted and to design one that was more human and met their needs."

When the project was finished, it was personally reviewed and approved by Commandante Osmany Cienfuegos, a member of the central committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

While in Cuba, the French reporters were asked to show movies they had brought of the May-June uprising to political science students and a meeting of younger party leaders. "The Cubans were most impressed by the potential of the young European vanguard," Izoard noted.

He said that the staff of *Cuba* magazine had been most helpful in giving *Le Point* articles and photos they could use in Europe.

Leveque and Izoard had originally planned to go to Mexico to make posters about the Olympic Games. They thought

racist nature of the sports event.

But as soon as they arrived in Mexico City, they found themselves engulfed in the student upsurge, where they could put their poster-making talents to work in an immediate struggle. "When we left, there were four workshops like the Atelier Populaire!"

The two reporters felt that the Mexican struggle is on a higher political level than the French movement, because it has been faced with greater repression and it has made strong links with the people.

They described how the National Strike Council, which represents 70 schools, had sent strike brigades to talk to and help peasants and workers. These brigades were composed of students in various fields like agronomy and medicine.

They worked directly with the people and had been able to build ties between the student and mass struggle. Evidence of the success of this effort was the mass demonstration in support of the students in Mexico City, Aug. 27, which included 750,000 people and the massive "Silent Demonstration" the following week.

The area of Tlatelolco, where the treacherous government attack took place, had been chosen for a rally of the National Strike Council, Izoard said, because the people there were sympathetic to the student struggle.

Leveque gave a graphic account of the had clearly been carefully planned beforehand, began when policemen in civilian clothes, armed with machine guns, went to the roof of the building where the journalists were grouped.

The plainclothes police could be identified by the fact that each one of them wore white gloves. They opened fire from the roof with slow, murderous precision. Leveque noted the deliberate terrorism of the methodic bursts of machine-gun fire.

Every so often a machine gunner would lean over the roof and spray bullets into the balcony below where the journalists were attempting to hide. Meanwhile the army launched a frontal attack on the terrorized populace in the square.

One further piece of the cynicism of the police attack was described by Leveque. After the torturous hour of sporadic machine-gun fire into the crowd of trapped journalists, they had been herded into the basement and kept until 10:30 in the evening — four hours after the attack began.

When the journalists were finally released, the police had spotlessly cleaned the balcony and square so that there were no traces of blood to be seen! That was what the press was supposed to report.

But the Strike Council has estimated that at least 300 persons are missing and unaccounted for as a result of the bloody massacre.

Journalists' trial opens in South Africa

(*Intercontinental Press*) — The long-postponed trial of *Rand Daily Mail* editor Laurence Gandar and reporter Benjamin Pogrund began in Johannesburg Nov. 1. Gandar and Pogrund have been under indictment by the South African government since 1965, when their paper printed a series of exposes of the inhuman conditions inflicted on political prisoners in that country's concentration-camp prisons.

In the summer of 1965 the *Rand Daily Mail* published three installments of a lengthy interview with Robert Harold Strachan, 40, a white political prisoner who had recently been released after serving a three-year sentence. Strachan's revelations shocked even racist-minded whites, and a judicial inquiry was demanded. Minister of Justice Vorster (now prime minister) announced that the charges raised by Stra-

"(He) forced him to kneel while the African prisoner who acted as hospital orderly stood with an enema can of soap and water. The enema was administered. The prisoner stood up. Blood was dripping down his legs. He was not allowed to get rid of this soapy water . . . He had to stand with his buttocks clenched together with his hands.

"He was then forced to jump around from leg to leg, doing a sort of quick march, a sort of knees up to a horizontal position but still clutching his buttocks . . . The burly warder kicked him as he jumped in this way, kicked him on his arms, his back, his hips and his belly. Until finally a pot was brought out by one of the African prisoners."

Under the fascist-like Vorster regime some of South Africa's finest men are held

mittee of the ninth district in Paris, an area including large department stores and theaters. The committee helped the formation of workers' committees in individual stores; and it was in the long discussions following committee meetings that the idea of visiting Cuba came up.

In the course of preparations for going to Cuba, Izoard and Leveque came in contact with the Belgian radical magazine *Le Point* and they decided to work for *Le Point* as photographers and journalists, the May-June uprising to political science students and a meeting of younger party leaders. "The Cubans were most impressed by the potential of the young European vanguard," Izoard noted.

He said that the staff of *Cuba* magazine had been most helpful in giving *Le Point* articles and photos they could use in Europe.

Leveque and Izoard had originally planned to go to Mexico to make posters about the Olympic Games. They thought there were sympathetic to the student struggle.

Leveque gave a graphic account of the

Photo by Shannon

Dominique Izoard (1) and Jean-Claude Leveque

Journalists' trial opens in South Africa

(*Intercontinental Press*) — The long-postponed trial of *Rand Daily Mail* editor Laurence Gandar and reporter Benjamin Pogrund began in Johannesburg Nov. 1. Gandar and Pogrund have been under indictment by the South African government since 1965, when their paper printed a series of exposes of the inhuman conditions inflicted on political prisoners in that country's concentration-camp prisons.

In the summer of 1965 the *Rand Daily Mail* published three installments of a lengthy interview with Robert Harold Strachan, 40, a white political prisoner who had recently been released after serving a three-year sentence. Strachan's revelations shocked even racist-minded whites, and a judicial inquiry was demanded. Minister of Justice Vorster (now prime minister) announced that the charges raised by Strachan would be "thrashed out thoroughly."

On July 1, 1965, after publication of the second in the series, police raided the offices of the *Rand Daily Mail* and seized the notes and text of the third article, but the type had already been set and the paper was brought out anyway. The next day Strachan was put under partial house arrest. Later he was sentenced to two and a half years in jail.

The paper ran a second series of interviews with two white prison guards and three African ex-prisoners, which described the torture of prisoners through electric-shock treatment, continual beatings by guards, and denial of food, clothing and medical care. The guards and the ex-prisoners were subsequently jailed.

What Vorster was trying to cover up can be seen from the following brief excerpt from the Strachan interview:

"I saw one man . . . dragged out of the hospital by a warden, Kruger . . . He dragged out this prisoner who was wearing the hospital grey robe and forced him to kneel down on all fours, stripped naked, in front of all the other patients. . . .

"(He) forced him to kneel while the African prisoner who acted as hospital orderly stood with an enema can of soap and water. The enema was administered. The prisoner stood up. Blood was dripping down his legs. He was not allowed to get rid of this soapy water . . . He had to stand with his buttocks clenched together with his hands.

"He was then forced to jump around from leg to leg, doing a sort of quick march, a sort of knees up to a horizontal position but still clutching his buttocks . . . The burly warder kicked him as he jumped in this way, kicked him on his arms, his back, his hips and his belly. Until finally a pot was brought out by one of the African prisoners."

Under the fascist-like Vorster regime some of South Africa's finest men are held indefinitely in these kinds of prisons. It is estimated that there are more than 8,000 political prisoners in South Africa. Robert Sobukwe has been held at the Robben Island concentration camp with no legal charges against him since he completed serving a three-year sentence in 1963.

Nelson Mandela, the well-known liberation leader, is serving a life sentence on Robben Island on frame-up charges of "sabotage" and subversion. He was even denied permission to attend the funeral of his mother Oct. 6.

The noted scholar Dr. Neville Alexander is serving a 10-year sentence on Robben Island along with ten codefendants. They were sentenced in April 1964 for "sabotage." The only evidence introduced at the trial was the fact that the defendants possessed Marxist books. Dr. Alexander was the first nonwhite to receive an Alexander Humboldt fellowship. He received his doctorate at Tubingen University in West Germany. Alexander turned down several lucrative academic positions to return to his native country to struggle against the apartheid regime.

Is the Saigon puppet really talking back?

(*Intercontinental Press*) In the final days of the presidential campaign, the Vietnam war became a major preoccupation of the Democratic party bosses, bringing Johnson, in hope of appeasing the American voters, to extend the bombing halt to all parts of North Vietnam and to agree to include representatives of the South Vietnam freedom fighters in the Paris talks.

Johnson's last minute attempt at a "dove" stance came too late and had too little substance to save the White House for the Democrats. It did succeed, however, in complicating the "orderly transfer of power" to the bosses of the Republican Party. Even as the last votes were being counted, Nixon was compelled to pick up where Johnson had left off.

The initiative in this was taken by Nguyen Van Thieu, who, up to that moment, had been one of Johnson's favorite puppets. Thieu had sought to sabotage his master's final election maneuver by announcing that Saigon would not participate in the Paris talks. This forced the State Department to cancel the opening conference, scheduled for Nov. 6 under the provisions of the agreement reached with Hanoi.

Thieu followed this up by sending a cablegram to Nixon Nov. 7, congratulating him on his victory and buttering him up as a "staunch defender of freedom."

The message included the following invitation, which at once made headlines in the U. S.: "In the days ahead, you will be most welcome in Vietnam if you wish to make an on-the-spot assessment of the war and the situation in Vietnam."

In the context of Saigon's boycott of the Paris talks, Thieu's invitation constituted an appeal over the head of Johnson to Nixon, asking him in effect to disavow Johnson's "peace" concessions to Hanoi. This amounted to a call to Nixon to begin running the war now, even before he formally replaced Johnson as commander-in-chief of the U. S. armed forces.

Nixon had little choice but to give the foul Saigon "president" a public brush-off. Ronald Ziegler, Nixon's press aide, announced within hours that Nixon "plans no foreign trip and will make no such

HOW LONG? GIs continue fighting and dying in Vietnam while Washington and its Saigon puppets drag the war on.

and interested in making them public for purposes of blackmail.

After his Nov. 2 speech to the National Assembly announcing his decision to boycott the Paris talks, Thieu held a reception at the palace for more than 150 members of the legislature. In an account from Saigon, published in the Nov. 8 *Christian Science Monitor*, Beverly Deepe reports that at the reception Thieu and Ky gave the legislators "a blow-by-blow description of all the secret proceedings." Varying accounts of what had been revealed soon became public knowledge in Saigon.

"According to these sources," the special correspondent of the *Monitor* reports, "American chief negotiator in Paris Ambassador W. Averell Harriman made a major concession to Hanoi in the now famous secret peace package deal. But in Saigon, American Ambassador Ellsworth S. Bunker explained the package deal to President Thieu and the South Vietnamese

that it would never negotiate with the Viet Cong as a separate entity."

What Bunker did, the account goes on, was to get Thieu to agree to a three-power conference. This would consist of delegations for the U. S., Saigon, and Hanoi. The National Liberation Front would be permitted to sit as part of the Hanoi delegation. Bunker reportedly told Thieu that this had been agreed to by both Washington and Hanoi.

Bunker was telling Thieu and Ky something quite different.

Still another possibility suggested by "knowledgeable sources" in Saigon is that "the Vietnamese Government knew all along that the National Liberation Front would be separately seated in Paris, but that the Saigon officials started getting 'apprehensive' about sitting with the NLF and simply backed out on Mr. Bunker."

If this is accurate, it is only possible to

The message included the following invitation, which at once made headlines in the U. S.: "In the days ahead, you will be most welcome in Vietnam if you wish to make an on-the-spot assessment of the war and the situation in Vietnam."

In the context of Saigon's boycott of the Paris talks, Thieu's invitation constituted an appeal over the head of Johnson to Nixon, asking him in effect to disavow Johnson's "peace" concessions to Hanoi. This amounted to a call to Nixon to begin running the war now, even before he formally replaced Johnson as commander-in-chief of the U. S. armed forces.

Nixon had little choice but to give the foul Saigon "president" a public brush-off. Ronald Ziegler, Nixon's press aide, announced within hours that Nixon "plans no foreign trip and will make no such trip unless President Johnson suggests that it would be helpful in furthering the negotiations towards peace."

Meanwhile, details are filtering out of Saigon on how Johnson maneuvered things so as to appear in the final days of the U. S. election as a "peacemaker." The main sources for the inside story are Thieu and Ky, who are in position to know the facts

Assembly announcing his decision to boycott the Paris talks, Thieu held a reception at the palace for more than 150 members of the legislature. In an account from Saigon, published in the Nov. 8 *Christian Science Monitor*, Beverly Deepe reports that at the reception Thieu and Ky gave the legislators "a blow-by-blow description of all the secret proceedings." Varying accounts of what had been revealed soon became public knowledge in Saigon.

"According to these sources," the special correspondent of the *Monitor* reports, "American chief negotiator in Paris Ambassador W. Averell Harriman made a major concession to Hanoi in the now famous secret peace package deal. But in Saigon, American Ambassador Ellsworth S. Bunker explained the package deal to President Thieu and the South Vietnamese government in such a way that this major concession was glossed over.

"This American concession was the seating of the National Liberation Front (NLF) as a separate delegation at Paris — meaning that the expanded peace talks would be a four-power conference. Hanoi has consistently wanted such a conference but Saigon has vowed officially for years

HOW LONG? GIs continue fighting and dying in Vietnam while Washington and its Saigon puppets drag the war on.

that it would never negotiate with the Viet Cong as a separate entity."

What Bunker did, the account goes on, was to get Thieu to agree to a three-power conference. This would consist of delegations for the U. S., Saigon, and Hanoi. The National Liberation Front would be permitted to sit as part of the Hanoi delegation. Bunker reportedly told Thieu that this had been agreed to by both Washington and Hanoi.

Thieu and Ky were dead set against independent representation for the National Liberation Front because, in their opinion, this "would probably pave the way for a coalition government and eventual Communist take-over in South Vietnam."

Thus Harriman was telling the Hanoi representatives in Paris one thing while Bunker was telling Thieu and Ky something quite different.

Still another possibility suggested by "knowledgeable sources" in Saigon is that "the Vietnamese Government knew all along that the National Liberation Front would be separately seated in Paris, but that the Saigon officials started getting 'apprehensive' about sitting with the NLF and simply backed out on Mr. Bunker."

If this is accurate, it is only possible to conclude that Thieu and Ky are not without qualifications as expert liars themselves — a supposition that is not without a certain plausibility.

Still another possibility — not reported by Beverly Deepe — is that Thieu and Ky were assigned the role of going along with Johnson's maneuver so as to facilitate his grandstand play at the end of the election and then like the good loyal puppets they are to start balking. In this den of footpads, confidence men, and butchers, who can believe anything that is said?

The simple truth is that if Johnson had genuinely wanted to end the war in Vietnam, he could have done so at any time by merely issuing an order that all U. S. forces be withdrawn at once. That was how they got there in the first place — on his order.

Let it be added that inasmuch as Johnson remains commander-in-chief of the U. S. armed forces, a post he will hold until next January, he still has the power to end the war at once by issuing an order withdrawing U. S. troops forthwith from Vietnam.

Johnson, of course, has quite different intentions. While the diplomats continued to ply their skills, the Pentagon escalated military operations in South Vietnam.

On Nov. 9, the U. S. command in Saigon announced that it had moved an 18,000-man division from the northern frontier to the Cambodian border. The reason for the shift, as explained to the press by a spokesman of Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, was that the general felt that "the enemy threat along the northern frontier had lessened, while the threat in the border provinces remained substantial."

It was further explained that Abrams

The Mexican student brigades

By Richard Garza

Richard Garza is assistant executive secretary of the U. S. Committee for Justice for Latin American Political Prisoners. He visited Mexico last month during the student rebellion.

A significant feature of the Mexican student movement in the recent struggles was the appearance of what the students called "brigades." Originally they began as part of the students' efforts to break through the lies and distortions of the kept press about the movement and about what the police had done to the students.

At first, in early August, the press blamed the actions of the students on "provocateurs," and "communist" elements. The incensed students felt that it was up to them to tell the people of Mexico about what had actually taken place. They formed their "brigades" or truth squads and conducted meetings in the workers' neighborhoods, around factories, near markets, etc. and told the people the truth about the police brutality and explained what their demands were.

The contact of these brigades with the people began to change the character of the brigades. Members of the brigades entered into dialogues with the working people, and as one brigade activist put it, "Our problems in the university seemed insignificant beside the problems these people confronted."

The brigades were transformed from truth squads into propaganda and agitation squads that focused on the problems of Mexico, and then into organizing squads. They succeeded in organizing neighborhood committees, and these committees not only discussed the struggles of the students but their own problems. Rent strikes were begun, the price of electricity and the price of other services became issues. The brigades extended their radius of activity to the outskirts of Mexico City and medical students, law students, agronomists, and veterinary brigades coupled political talk with practical aid.

According to one strike leader, the brigades at one point numbered about 500 and were composed of from five to 30 people each. They succeeded in turning the tide of public opinion in favor of the students and were establishing new forms of expression for the populace. The unions and the Partido Revolucionario Institucional, the ruling party, are dictatorially controlled. In the unions, opposition elements are terrorized by gangsters in the pay of the union bureaucrats.

Although the students suffered a severe blow at the massacre at Tlatelolco on Oct. 2, the neighborhood committees still function. Revolutionary elements in some of

French backing for Mexicans

Two thousand people, meeting in the Mutualite Hall in

porters of the meeting were the

Meanwhile, details are filtering out of Saigon on how Johnson maneuvered things so as to appear in the final days of the U. S. election as a "peacemaker." The main sources for the inside story are Thieu and Ky, who are in position to know the facts

ing of the National Liberation Front (NLF) as a separate delegation at Paris — meaning that the expanded peace talks would be a four-power conference. Hanoi has consistently wanted such a conference but Saigon has vowed officially for years

opinion, this "would probably pave the way for a coalition government and eventual Communist take-over in South Vietnam."

Thus Harriman was telling the Hanoi representatives in Paris one thing while

a certain plausibility.

Still another possibility — not reported by Beverly Deepe — is that Thieu and Ky were assigned the role of going along with Johnson's maneuver so as to facilitate his grandstand play at the end of the election and then like the good loyal puppets they are to start balking. In this den of footpads, confidence men, and butchers, who can believe anything that is said?

The simple truth is that if Johnson had genuinely wanted to end the war in Vietnam, he could have done so at any time by merely issuing an order that all U. S. forces be withdrawn at once. That was how they got there in the first place — on his order.

Let it be added that inasmuch as Johnson remains commander-in-chief of the U. S. armed forces, a post he will hold until next January, he still has the power to end the war at once by issuing an order withdrawing U. S. troops forthwith from Vietnam.

Johnson, of course, has quite different intentions. While the diplomats continued to ply their skills, the Pentagon escalated military operations in South Vietnam.

On Nov. 9, the U. S. command in Saigon announced that it had moved an 18,000-man division from the northern frontier to the Cambodian border. The reason for the shift, as explained to the press by a spokesman of Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, was that the general felt that "the enemy threat along the northern frontier had lessened, while the threat in the border provinces remained substantial."

It was further explained that Abrams was planning to apply "relentless pressure along the Cambodian border with mobile type infantry operations and massive use of B52 bombers."

The American general's goal is "to crush" North Vietnamese forces said to be holding a stretch 100 miles long. The same sources said that Abrams "wants to push them out with heavy losses, keep them out, then smash the Viet Cong guerrilla forces."

On Nov. 8 and 9, squadrons of B52 bombers dropped 750 tons of bombs along the border.

Ground fighting was also mounting in South Vietnam as the Pentagon sought to take maximum advantage of the work accomplished by their State Department and White House collaborators through the channels of secret diplomacy.

The Mexican student brigades

By Richard Garza

Richard Garza is assistant executive secretary of the U. S. Committee for Justice for Latin American Political Prisoners. He visited Mexico last month during the student rebellion.

A significant feature of the Mexican student movement in the recent struggles was the appearance of what the students called "brigades." Originally they began as part of the students' efforts to break through the lies and distortions of the kept press about the movement and about what the police had done to the students.

At first, in early August, the press blamed the actions of the students on "provocateurs," and "communist" elements. The incensed students felt that it was up to them to tell the people of Mexico about what had actually taken place. They formed their "brigades" or truth squads and conducted meetings in the workers' neighborhoods, around factories, near markets, etc. and told the people the truth about the police brutality and explained what their demands were.

The contact of these brigades with the people began to change the character of the brigades. Members of the brigades entered into dialogues with the working people, and as one brigade activist put it, "Our problems in the university seemed insignificant beside the problems these people confronted."

The brigades were transformed from truth squads into propaganda and agitation squads that focused on the problems of Mexico, and then into organizing squads. They succeeded in organizing neighborhood committees, and these committees not only discussed the struggles of the students but their own problems. Rent strikes were begun, the price of electricity and the price of other services became issues. The brigades extended their radius of activity to the outskirts of Mexico City and medical students, law students, agronomists, and veterinary brigades coupled political talk with practical aid.

According to one strike leader, the brigades at one point numbered about 500 and were composed of from five to 30 people each. They succeeded in turning the tide of public opinion in favor of the students and were establishing new forms of expression for the populace. The unions and the Partido Revolucionario Institucional, the ruling party, are dictatorially controlled. In the unions, opposition elements are terrorized by gangsters in the pay of the union bureaucrats.

Although the students suffered a severe blow at the massacre at Tlatelolco on Oct. 2, the neighborhood committees still function. Revolutionary elements in some of the neighborhood committees are proposing federating the committees. They are making the point that the demands raised by the students, especially the release of political prisoners, are demands that effect the lives of all Mexicans. If the government is able to jail professors and students and escape the consequences of the massacre, then the right of any section of society to protest is null and void.

With the Olympics over, the students expect the government to be even harsher, since much of the world press covering the Olympic Games will be gone. They count as favorable factors the fact that world opinion may rally to their side and in addition that the committees will be able to teach workers how to organize within their own unions to oppose the government repression.

French backing for Mexicans

Two thousand people, meeting in the Mutualite Hall in Paris Nov. 5, discussed plans for a campaign of solidarity with the Mexican student struggle.

A wide range of organizations sponsored the gathering. Along with leaflets, they distributed the "Appeal to the Youth of the World" issued by the Consejo Nacional de Huelga (National Strike Council), the Mexican students' leading body.

Among the sponsors and supporters of the meeting were the Syndicat National de l'Enseignement Superieur (National Union of University Teachers), the Union National des Etudiants de France (National French Student Union), the Syndicat National des Chercheurs Scientifiques (National Union of Scientific Researchers), the Comites d'Action Lyceens (High School Action Committees), the Comites d'Action (Action Committees), and the Etats Generaux du Cinema (the General Assembly of the Motion Picture Industry).

Don't socialist servicemen deserve your full support?

By George Novack, Chairman
The Militant 40th Anniversary Committee

The latest significant development in the mass opposition to the criminal Vietnam folly is the growth of antiwar sentiment within the armed forces. In recent weeks active-duty servicemen and service women have taken part in demonstrations in Georgia, Texas, the Bay Area, Seattle, Chicago, New York and elsewhere.

These GIs have braved harassment and incurred punishment to demand an end to the imperialist intervention in Vietnam right away. *The Militant*, along with various servicemen's papers like *Vietnam GI* and *Task Force*, which have sprung up around the country, has carefully reported their views and activities and publicized their proposals. I've heard from former Pfc. Howard Petrick, one of the pioneer draftees to speak out against the war in the Army, how much some of these men in uniform appreciate *The Militant's* coverage of their movement.

Newer readers may be unaware of the role our paper has played in this development. *The Militant* was the first radical publication in the United States to urge the antiwar forces to look upon the draftees as potential partners in struggle and to work toward an alignment between the men in uniform and the civilian protesters. The slogan we popularized, and which has now become predominant in the antiwar movement, "Bring the Boys Home Now," was intended to promote that linkup.

In the earlier phases of the struggle, many elements opposed to the war rejected this orientation and advocated a different line of conduct. Experience itself is the final arbiter in such disputes. Nowadays virtually every part of the antiwar coalition recognizes the crucial importance of the GIs in the antiwar struggle and are in one way or another supporting them.

The Militant doesn't expect to be awarded the next Nobel Peace Prize for its foresight. The merit for that belongs to the Marxist method which shapes its policies and guides its analyses.

But this record does entitle us to ask those readers in the civilian contingent of the antiwar movement to make it possible for our paper to follow the ferment in the armed forces and publicize the cases of those men in uniform who are victimized for trying to spread the truth about the war.

As our correspondence columns indicate, numerous rank-and-file activists as well as leaders in the GI protest movement look to *The Militant* week by week for news and guidance. Help us help these courageous GIs by making a contribution *now* to our $40,000 Anniversary Fund.

* * *

The most significant feature of the Scoreboard this week is the 51 percent collected in slightly less than the half-way point in our Fund Drive.

Announce new group to work among GIs

NEW YORK—The growing awareness within the antiwar movement of the need to link up with antiwar sentiment in the Army was indicated by the announcement of a new organization to reach GIs.

Entitled Servicemen's Link to Peace (LINK), the organization is located at the national headquarters of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

The purpose of LINK, according to a Nov. 1 press release, "is to break through the wall of isolation which separates military life from the civilian community."

The group will be headed by Vietnam veterans. Among them are Jan Crumb, who was one of the initiators of the Vietnam Veterans for Peace.

Vietnam vet Steve Wilcox, who is heading the LINK office in New York, explained that the organization would work with lawyers to help soldiers learn what their legal rights are in the services.

He said that LINK would attempt to reach soldiers both through the antiwar newspapers in the Army that are springing up and through the establishment "of a number of information centers in the cities of Southeast Asia where servicemen take their R and R holidays from Vietnam."

The first of the centers, according to the press release, is soon to open in Hawaii and will be staffed by veterans under Carl Rogers' direction. It will have American girls serving as hostesses.

LINK also plans to arrange speaking tours across the U.S. by veterans who have just returned from the war. The organization "makes it explicit that they propose a strictly legal operation, advocating only actions that are within each GI's rights," the release states.

Rogers states that LINK "will do nothing to promote desertion and will not assist those men who do plan to desert." Instead LINK will seek to "convince any man of such a mind of the long-term value of completing his service and working constructively and legally within the military to oppose the war."

The Great Society

GIVING UP THE GHOST—"MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Cuban exiles have begun a prayer campaign for the overthrow of Fidel Castro, something they have failed to accomplish in nearly ten years of revolutionary plotting. . . . Rev. Manuel Lopez of Miami

steel spring, have to be cut off a suspect's wrists. Priced about 50 cents a pair they're too expensive for everyday use . . . but might be ideal for mass arrests of demonstrators."—The *Wall Street Journal.*

jected this orientation and advocated a different line of conduct. Experience itself is the final arbiter in such disputes. Nowadays virtually every part of the antiwar coalition recognizes the crucial importance of the GIs in the antiwar struggle and are in one way or another supporting them.

The Militant doesn't expect to be awarded the next Nobel Peace Prize for its foresight. The merit for that belongs to the Marxist method which shapes its policies and guides its analyses.

But this record does entitle us to ask those readers in the civilian contingent of the antiwar movement to make it possible for our paper to follow the ferment in the armed forces and publicize the cases of those men in uniform who are victimized for trying to spread the truth about the war.

As our correspondence columns indicate, numerous rank-and-file activists as well as leaders in the GI protest movement look to *The Militant* week by week for news and guidance. Help us help these courageous GIs by making a contribution *now* to our $40,000 Anniversary Fund.

* * *

The most significant feature of the Scoreboard this week is the 51 percent collected in slightly less than the half-way point in our Fund Drive.

Fund Scoreboard

Area	Quota	Paid	Percent
Portland	$ 150	$ 125	83
Los Angeles	4,400	3,316	75
St. Louis	100	73	73
Boston	1,200	773	64
Twin Cities	2,200	1,320	60
San Francisco	2,300	1,385	60
Chicago	1,950	1,100	56
New York	7,200	4,060	56
Allentown	150	60	40
Philadelphia	1,300	450	35
Cleveland	1,800	600	33
Detroit	2,000	565	29
San Diego	300	22	7
Oakland-Berkeley	2,000	0	0
Seattle	300	0	0
Other Areas	650	714	110
	$28,000	$14,563	52
Lifetime Militants	$12.000	$ 6,000	50
Totals	$40,000	$20,563	51

clip and mail

Special to New Readers

up and through the establishment "of a number of information centers in the cities of Southeast Asia where servicemen take their R and R holidays from Vietnam."

The first of the centers, according to the press release, is soon to open in Hawaii and will be staffed by veterans under

The Great Society

GIVING UP THE GHOST—"MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Cuban exiles have begun a prayer campaign for the overthrow of Fidel Castro, something they have failed to accomplish in nearly ten years of revolutionary plotting. . . . Rev. Manuel Lopez of Miami said more than 200,000 persons have joined in. . . . The prayer campaign . . . has gained momentum recently with what he called the growing realization that Divine help is needed in achieving the objective. . . . Each participating family agrees to pray a decade of the rosary daily. . . . The decade consists of one Our Father and ten Ave Marias."

A WISE PEOPLE—"TOKYO, Nov. 4 (Reuter's)—The North Vietnamese people are continuing to dig air raid dugouts in Hanoi despite the United States bombing halt, a Japanese newspaper *Dempa Shimbum* reported today."

HE ONLY WORKED THERE—In reporting on how a woman clouted West German Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger, assailing him for his Nazi record, the *New York Times* offered a splendid example of the delicacy of which the capitalist press is capable. "The Chancellor," the *Times* explains, "was a nominal member of the Nazi party while working in the German Foreign Ministry during World War II."

HOOF N' MOUTH—Smokers are much more likely to suffer from gum disease and lose their teeth than nonsmokers, according to a study published in the *Journal* of the American Dental Association.

NEW GADGET—"Disposable handcuffs are tested by Cleveland police. The cuffs, made of nylon straps and locked by a steel spring, have to be cut off a suspect's wrists. Priced about 50 cents a pair they're too expensive for everyday use . . . but might be ideal for mass arrests of demonstrators."—The *Wall Street Journal.*

TV PREMIER—Late-viewing subscribers to the Palm Springs area TV cable service were a bit surprised to see a movie that wasn't a rerun. Several dozen phoned the police to advise a stag film was being shown after the regular schedule had ended. ("There was no particular bitterness," a cop said, "people just wanted to tell what they had seen.") The cable service engineer said someone had tapped into their line to show the film.

LAWMAKERS AT WORK—The Fort Lauderdale, Fla., city commission's deep interest in smut resulted in such a specifically worded antipornography statute that the *Miami Herald* found it unprintable.

ESPECIALLY IF THEY GET KILLED—The auto industry has objected to a government proposal that the public be provided with safety information with each new car. This could cause "customer relations problems," the industry said, because the buyers "might be disappointed" if the car didn't match the specifications.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK—"Famine in the midst of plenty: Experts have forecast famine for most of the world within a few years . . . Yet most famine-prone countries have enough sources of protein-rich foods (fish, soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts, leaves, grass) to make up the deficiency"—From a Kaiser Aluminum public-service ad.

—Harry Ring

George Novack, Chairman,

Militant 40th Anniversary Fund Committee

Fund Scoreboard

Area	Quota	Paid	Percent
Portland	$ 150	$ 125	83
Los Angeles	4,400	3,316	75
St. Louis	100	73	73
Boston	1,200	773	64
Twin Cities	2,200	1,320	60
San Francisco	2,300	1,385	60
Chicago	1,950	1,100	56
New York	7,200	4,060	56
Allentown	150	60	40
Philadelphia	1,300	450	35
Cleveland	1,800	600	33
Detroit	2,000	565	29
San Diego	300	22	7
Oakland-Berkeley	2,000	0	0
Seattle	300	0	0
Other Areas	650	714	110
	$28,000	$14,563	52
Lifetime Militants	$12.000	$ 6,000	50
Totals	$40,000	$20,563	51

clip and mail

Special to New Readers

If you would like to get better acquainted with THE MILITANT, you may obtain a special, introductory four-month subscription for $1. (If you're already sold on the paper, you can help out by sending a regular one-year subscription for $4.)

☐ Enclosed is $1 for a 4 month introductory subscription.
☐ Enclosed is $4 for a 1 year regular subscription.

NAME .....

STREET .....

CITY ..... STATE ..... ZIP .....

Send to: The Militant, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

he called the growing realization that Divine help is needed in achieving the objective. . . . Each participating family agrees to pray a decade of the rosary daily. . . . The decade consists of one Our Father and ten Ave Marias."

A WISE PEOPLE—"TOKYO, Nov. 4 (Reuter's)—The North Vietnamese people are continuing to dig air raid dugouts in Hanoi despite the United States bombing halt, a Japanese newspaper *Dempa Shimbum* reported today."

HE ONLY WORKED THERE—In reporting on how a woman clouted West German Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger, assailing him for his Nazi record, the *New York Times* offered a splendid example of the delicacy of which the capitalist press is capable. "The Chancellor," the *Times* explains, "was a nominal member of the Nazi party while working in the German Foreign Ministry during World War II."

HOOF N' MOUTH—Smokers are much more likely to suffer from gum disease and lose their teeth than nonsmokers, according to a study published in the *Journal* of the American Dental Association.

NEW GADGET—"Disposable handcuffs are tested by Cleveland police. The cuffs, made of nylon straps and locked by a

wasn't a rerun. Several dozen phoned the police to advise a stag film was being shown after the regular schedule had ended. ("There was no particular bitterness," a cop said, "people just wanted to tell what they had seen.") The cable service engineer said someone had tapped into their line to show the film.

LAWMAKERS AT WORK—The Fort Lauderdale, Fla., city commission's deep interest in smut resulted in such a specifically worded antipornography statute that the *Miami Herald* found it unprintable.

ESPECIALLY IF THEY GET KILLED—The auto industry has objected to a government proposal that the public be provided with safety information with each new car. This could cause "customer relations problems," the industry said, because the buyers "might be disappointed" if the car didn't match the specifications.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK—"Famine in the midst of plenty: Experts have forecast famine for most of the world within a few years . . . Yet most famine-prone countries have enough sources of protein-rich foods (fish, soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts, leaves, grass) to make up the deficiency"—From a Kaiser Aluminum public-service ad.

— Harry Ring

George Novack, Chairman,
Militant 40th Anniversary Fund Committee
873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

I want to help expand and improve The Militant.

Enclosed is my contribution of $_____

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

AMONG THE FIRST. Participants like these, a year and a half ago, were among the first high-school students to join in antiwar demonstrations. Now a growing number of high schoolers are turning toward socialist ideas. A good number will be at the Young Socialist convention.

Antiwar GIs lead 2,000 in Boston

BOSTON, Nov. 9—A contingent of GIs and veterans marched under a "GIs and Vets for Peace in Vietnam" banner here today at the head of 2,000 civilians in the most spirited antiwar demonstration this city has yet seen. The civilians were exhilarated and proud of the addition of servicemen to the ranks of Boston's antiwar movement.

The march proceeded from the Cambridge Common to Boston Commons to a lively drumbeat provided by players from the Caravan Theater, a local guerrilla-theater group, who wore two-sided masks with Walt Disney faces in front and skulls behind.

The marchers chanted along the entire route, while young people with collection buckets ran up to cars and made the "V" sign. Many drivers rolled down their windows and tossed dollar-bills-for-peace into the buckets.

Signs and banners inscribed, "Support our men in Vietnam; bring them home now!" "U. S. has nothing to negotiate; withdraw now!" and "Free speech for GIs" were the most numerous.

At the Parkman Bandstand on the Boston Commons, a rally of over 2,000 heard speeches by prominent antiwar leaders. The meeting was chaired by Florence Luscomb of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and was opened by Chris Farley, who brought greetings from the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign in England. Other speakers included Fred Halstead, 1968 Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate; Noam Chomsky, professor of linguistics at MIT and a member of Resist; Ralph Schoenman, secretary-general of the International War Crimes Tribunal; Russell Johnson, peace education director of the New England regional office of the American Friends Service Committee; and Eric Mann of the regional staff of Students for a Democratic Society.

The most exciting part of the rally came when the chairman opened the mike to GIs and veterans. Two navymen spoke, one who is on active duty in the Boston area, and the other who had been discharged for his antiwar activities just four days earlier.

Bryan Donovan, a Marine veteran of Vietnam, pointed to the difference in morale between the average American soldier in Vietnam and the soldiers of the National Liberation Front, and explained that it was due to the fact that the Vietnamese know they are fighting to liberate their country.

The rally heard a report that the commanding officer of Fort Devens, a nearby Army base, had issued a general order the day before declaring the Boston Com-

Eminent jurist finds gateway to 'Reason'

AMONG THE FIRST. Participants like these, a year and a half ago, were among the first high-school students to join in antiwar demonstrations. Now a growing number of high schoolers are turning toward socialist ideas. A good number will be at the Young Socialist convention.

Young socialists build for Chicago

By Kipp Dawson

The initial response to the call for the Thanksgiving-weekend Young Socialist national convention indicates that the convention will reflect the rapid growth and geographical spread of the young socialist movement. The national office of the Young Socialist Alliance is receiving a steady stream of mail from young people who plan to participate.

Already hundreds of young people in 30 states have indicated an interest in attending. Buses are being organized to bring in large numbers from the major cities around the country, and several smaller areas, such as Champaign-Urbana, Ill., and Albany and Binghamton, N. Y., are also finding it necessary to organize buses to bring in the many who are coming from their areas.

Inquiries about the convention are coming from all over the country. Many of the letters request information about the speakers who will be at the convention. Among those who will address the convention are Fred Halstead, author and Socialist Workers presidential candidate; Linda Jenness, Socialist Workers vice-presidential candidate; author and lecturer George Novack on "Can the American Workers Make a Socialist Revolution," and films of the May-June upsurge in France.

The convention will begin at 3 p.m., Thursday, Nov. 28, at the Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams St., Chicago. The remaining sessions will take place at the University of Chicago, Circle Campus, in the Illinois Room at the Chicago Circle Center. The convention will end Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1. For more information, write YSA, P. O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, N. Y. 10003, or call (212) 989-7570.

Czechs renew protest

The march proceeded from the Cambridge Common to Boston Commons to a lively drumbeat provided by players from the Caravan Theater, a local guerrilla-theater group, who wore two-sided masks with Walt Disney faces in front and skulls behind.

The marchers chanted along the entire route, while young people with collection buckets ran up to cars and made the "V" sign. Many drivers rolled down their windows and tossed dollar-bills-for-peace into the buckets.

Signs and banners inscribed, "Support our men in Vietnam; bring them home now!" "U. S. has nothing to negotiate; withdraw now!" and "Free speech for GIs" were the most numerous.

At the Parkman Bandstand on the Boston presidential candidate; Noam Chomsky, professor of linguistics at MIT and a member of Resist; Ralph Schoenman, secretary-general of the International War Crimes Tribunal; Russell Johnson, peace education director of the New England regional office of the American Friends Service Committee; and Eric Mann of the regional staff of Students for a Democratic Society.

The most exciting part of the rally came when the chairman opened the mike to GIs and veterans. Two navymen spoke, one who is on active duty in the Boston area, and the other who had been discharged for his antiwar activities just four days earlier.

Bryan Donovan, a Marine veteran of Vietnam, pointed to the difference in morale between the average American soldier in Vietnam and the soldiers of the National Liberation Front, and explained that it was due to the fact that the Vietnamese know they are fighting to liberate their country.

The rally heard a report that the commanding officer of Fort Devens, a nearby Army base, had issued a general order the day before declaring the Boston Commons off limits. But despite the order, GIs from Fort Devens told organizers of the action that more than 100 servicemen had attended in civilian clothes. There were a number of sailors in uniform at the rally who applauded the speakers and stayed afterwards to buy literature and talk to antiwar students.

The demonstration was sponsored by the November Ninth Mobilization Committee, a broad coalition of over 20 organizations, including The Resistance, the Friends, the Massachusetts Catholic Peace Committee, the Committee of Returned Volunteers, the Young Socialist Alliance and the Veterans for Peace in Vietnam.

Eminent jurist finds gateway to 'Reason'

The president of the Virginia state board of education thinks that members of the Young Socialist Alliance, SDS and the Du Bois Clubs should be driven from U. S. campuses. Dr. Lewis F. Powell Jr., who is also a former president of the American Bar Association, told a convention of public-university presidents in Washington Nov. 11 that members of these groups are "extremists determined to destroy." "The sooner they are expelled from student bodies and dismissed from faculties," the eminent American jurist and educator declared, "the sooner our campuses will resume their historic roles as centers of reason and intellectual pursuit."

Young socialists build for Chicago

By Kipp Dawson

The initial response to the call for the Thanksgiving-weekend Young Socialist national convention indicates that the convention will reflect the rapid growth and geographical spread of the young socialist movement. The national office of the Young Socialist Alliance is receiving a steady stream of mail from young people who plan to participate.

Already hundreds of young people in 30 states have indicated an interest in attending. Buses are being organized to bring in large numbers from the major cities around the country, and several smaller areas, such as Champaign-Urbana, Ill., and Albany and Binghamton, N. Y., are also finding it necessary to organize buses to bring in the many who are coming from their areas.

Inquiries about the convention are coming in both from large cities and from colleges and high schools in more isolated parts of the country.

Groups or individuals will be coming from such places as Barbourville, Ky.; Moorhead, Minn.; Palm Springs, Calif.; Wausau, Wisc.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; and Deer Park, Texas. Delegates will represent many new YSA locals and areas, such as Chapel Hill, N. C.; Grand Forks, N. D.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; DeKalb and Peoria, Ill.; Ann Arbor, East Lansing and Ypsilanti, Mich.; Evansville, Ind.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Buffalo, Poughkeepsie and Rochester, N. Y.; New Haven, Conn.; Portland, Ore.; St. Louis, Mo.; and many others.

The convention will review the current political situation in the United States and around the world. The weekend will be highlighted by a panel of revolutionary youth leaders from around the world, including Tariq Ali, antiwar and socialist organizer from England, and leaders of the Mexican, French, German, and Canadian student movements. Other convention features will include a panel discussion with antiwar and socialist GIs from bases around the country, a talk by Marxist author and lecturer George Novack on "Can the American Workers Make a Socialist Revolution," and films of the May-June upsurge in France.

The convention will begin at 3 p.m., Thursday, Nov. 28, at the Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams St., Chicago. The remaining sessions will take place at the University of Chicago, Circle Campus, in the Illinois Room at the Chicago Circle Center. The convention will end Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1. For more information, write YSA, P. O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, N. Y. 10003, or call (212) 989-7570.

that members of the Young Socialist Alliance, SDS and the Du Bois Clubs should be driven from U. S. campuses. Dr. Lewis F. Powell Jr., who is also a former president of the American Bar Association, told a convention of public-university presidents in Washington Nov. 11 that members of these groups are "extremists determined to destroy." "The sooner they are expelled from student bodies and dismissed from faculties," the eminent American jurist and educator declared, "the sooner our campuses will resume their historic roles as centers of reason and intellectual pursuit."

Czechs renew protest

Renewed demonstrations against the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia broke out in Prague Nov. 6, on the eve of the 51st anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Soviet flags put up for the ceremonies were torn down by crowds of angry youths as symbols of the military occupation. Czech troops armed with submachineguns were called out when the police were unable or unwilling to halt the demonstrations.

The following day saw the largest and most militant protests in the streets since the invasion in August. At least 10 Soviet flags were burned and workers and students battled police in the Czech capital throughout the afternoon and evening. Troops were called out again in Wenceslas Square, and at 10:30 p.m. a water cannon was turned on a crowd estimated at 2,000 demonstrators.

About eight people were said to have been arrested after a Soviet flag was pulled down from the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

On Nov. 8 the Dubcek regime ordered *Reporter*, the critical weekly magazine of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, to be suspended for one month. The Interior Ministry reported that demonstrations against the Soviet occupation took place in a number of cities.

On Nov. 10 the demonstrations were renewed when pro-Moscow Stalinists held a rally at Lucerna Hall in Prague. The meeting, which began at 8 a.m. Sunday, drew an estimated 2,500 elderly people to hear Vaclav David, former Czechoslovak foreign minister and a hardline Kremlin defender; Lieut. Gen. A. Martinosian of the Soviet army; First Secretary N. G. Sysoyev of the Soviet embassy; and Oldrich Svestka, an unreconstructed Stalinist who was recently dropped from the presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and from his post as editor of *Rude Pravo*.

Hostile crowds outside the hall threw garbage at Soviet army vehicles and castigated those going into and leaving the meeting. Heavy concentrations of police were used to guard the meeting. Fistfights reportedly broke out in the streets nearby.

Curiously, only Soviet newsmen and television crews were allowed inside the hall. Czech reporters were barred from the meeting.

had attended in civilian clothes. There were a number of sailors in uniform at the rally who applauded the speakers and stayed afterwards to buy literature and talk to antiwar students.

The demonstration was sponsored by the November Ninth Mobilization Committee, a broad coalition of over 20 organizations, including The Resistance, the Friends, the Massachusetts Catholic Peace Committee, the Committee of Returned Volunteers, the Young Socialist Alliance and the Veterans for Peace in Vietnam.

The "sinister" character of the Young Socialist Alliance was exposed by the Detroit Free Press. Cops of all varieties wear little colored buttons to identify themselves to each other when they infiltrate demonstrations. "It didn't take peaceniks in New York long to catch on during End the Draft Week" last December, reports the Oct. 21 Free Press. "Agents were in hippie disguise but wore little red pins to tip police. Peaceniks spotted 'em, started wearing them too. Cops couldn't tell who was who. Agents got hauled off with demonstrators. Young Socialist Alliance sells copies of the red pins for 15 cents."

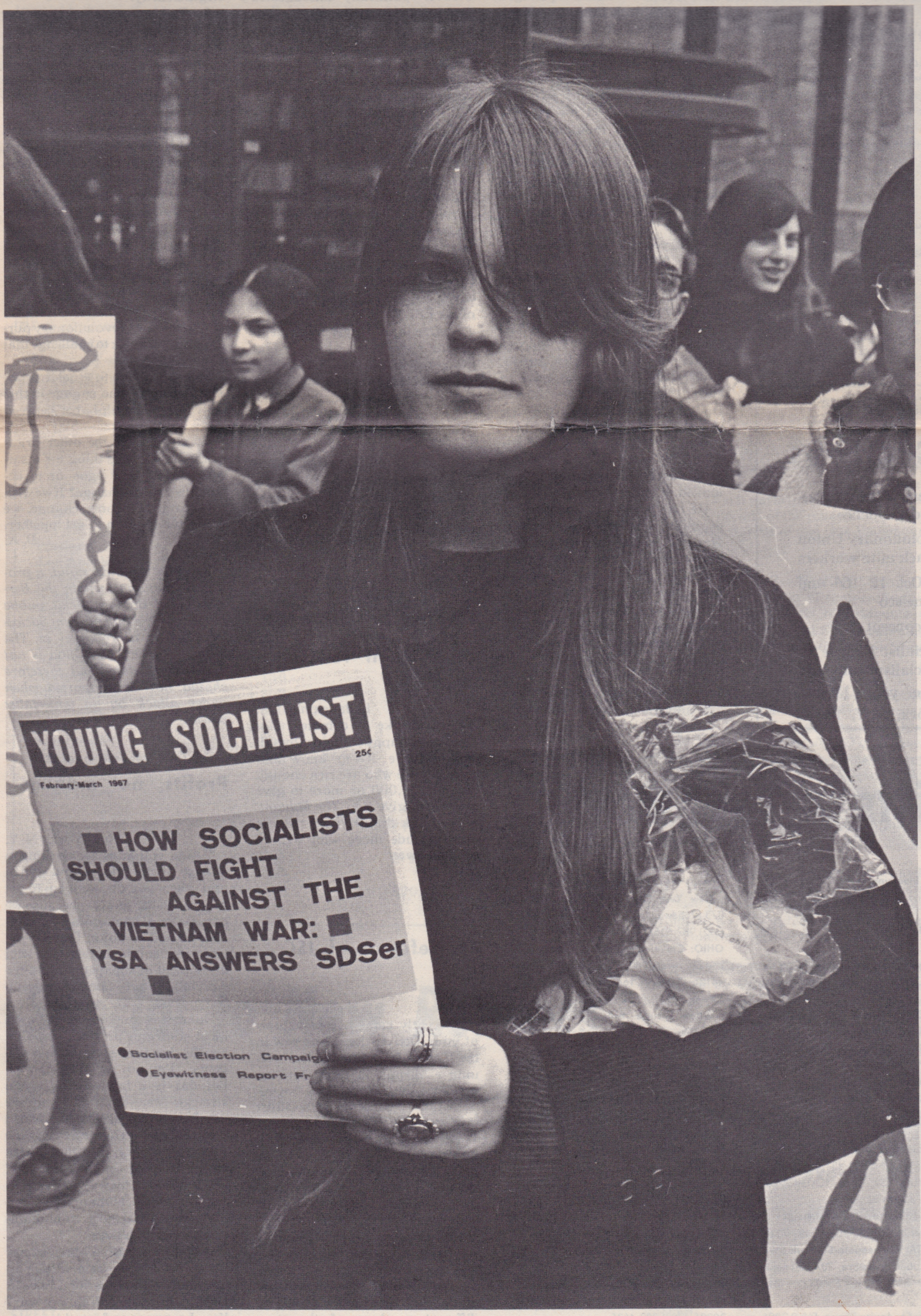

YOUNG SOCIALIST
25¢
February-March 1967
■ HOW SOCIALISTS SHOULD FIGHT AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR: ■ YSA ANSWERS SDSer ■
● Socialist Election Campaign
● Eyewitness Report Fr

Photo by Finer

PART OF A TREND. Participant in antiwar demonstration with copy of Young Socialist. Since that demonstration of a year ago, an increasing number of movement activists are becoming interested in socialist ideas as indicated by large number planning to attend Young Socialist convention in Chicago. See story page 12.